E
457.7
U525
MHT

Abraham Lincoln

COMMEMORATION CEREMONY

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF
HIS SECOND INAUGURATION

East Front of the Capitol

1865–1965

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in . . ."

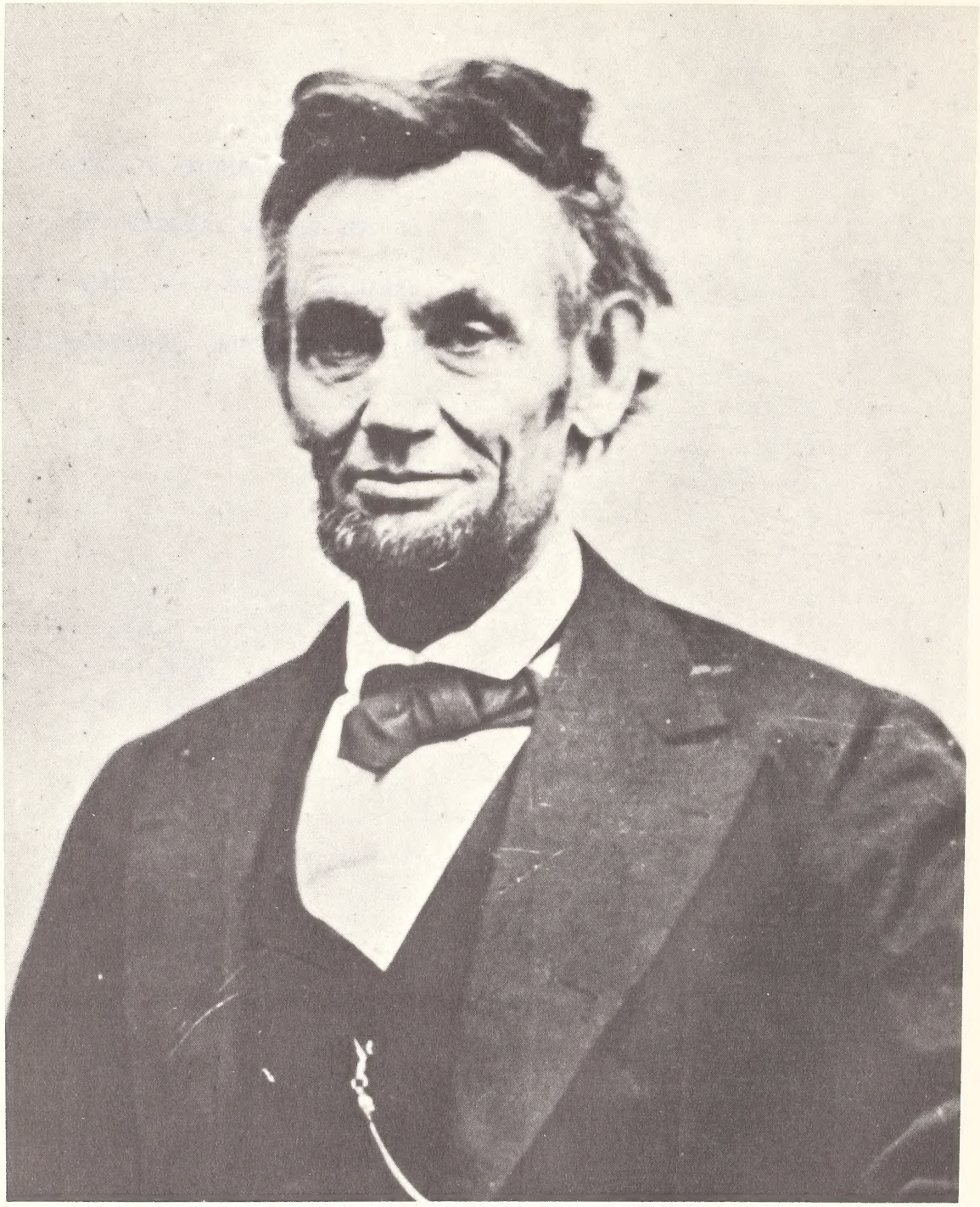
THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE SECOND INAUGURATION OF

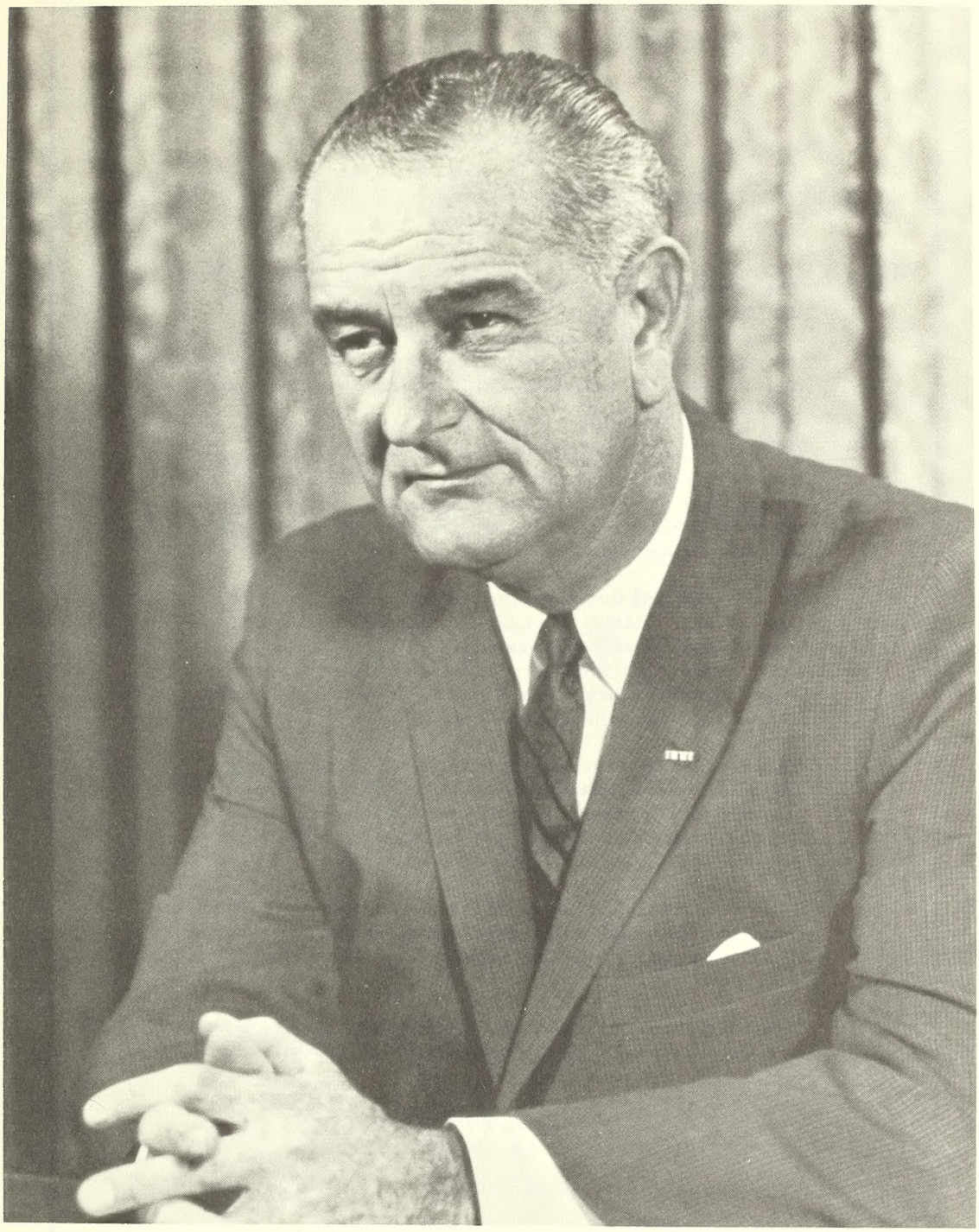
ABRAHAM LINCOLN • 1865–1965

REENACTMENT CEREMONIES

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in . . ."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN—THE PRESIDENT, 1865.



LYNDON B. JOHNSON—THE PRESIDENT, 1965.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1965

The moving ceremony that was held on the East Front of the United States Capitol last March 4th was more than a singular tribute to Abraham Lincoln. It represented our entire nation's deep wish--and perhaps its deep need--to remember his second induction into the Presidency and to draw strength from it.

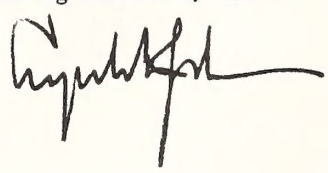
Today, in retrospect, we think of the spring of 1865 as a great watershed in our history. Profound and massive forces were at work, reshaping our nation. So overwhelming were these forces that most men reacted with emotion and many with despair.

Yet the wise and thoughtful men of that spring saw it as a time of hope, indeed, of challenge. And the wisest and most thoughtful of those men was Abraham Lincoln. The very theme of his Second Inaugural Address was that of hope. Its whole thrust was forward. It beckoned men into the future, with both hope and courage.

This is what the ceremony of last March 4th represented. It symbolized our nation's profound and abiding conviction that our task is never done, that the future offers hope even as it offers challenge, and that courage is the first requirement for achieving the national purpose.

I commend the Joint Committee on Arrangements to Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln for the excellence of its centennial program.

"With high hope for the future" let us today "cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations."



E
457.7
U525
MKT

U.S. Congress. Joint Committee to Commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Second Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln.

89TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION • HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 497

CEREMONIES AND REENACTMENT OF

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF

The Second Inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1865–1965

On the East Front of the Capitol of the United States

March 4, 1965

E457.7 .U5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1967

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price $3

Contents

	Page
Letter of Transmittal	IX
House Joint Resolution No. 925	XIII
The Joint Committee on Arrangements	XV
Commemoration Ceremonies and Reenactment	1
Second Lincoln Inaugural Reenactment and Ceremonies	17
The Lincoln Procession	35
Commemoration Events Collateral to the Major Ceremony and Reenactment	37
Dore Schary Comments	39
The Committee's Evaluation	40
Presentation of Gold Medallion to President Johnson	49
Epilogue	52

Letter of Transmittal

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey,
President of the Senate

The Honorable John W. McCormack,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

This report of the official observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln is submitted to you and to the Congress of the United States in devout recognition of the importance to our country, and to its youth, of the revitalization and dramatization of the high points in American history. As Chairman, and on behalf of the Joint Committee on Arrangements, I hold it a high honor to present to you this record of the ceremonies and reenactment as they occurred on the East Front of the Capitol, March 4, 1965, exactly a century after the original event and at about the same hallowed spot.

It is my contention, and I believe that of the Committee without exception, that this event touched with electricity the deepest emotional patriotism of those who witnessed it. Indeed, through the records and the films that the Committee has painstakingly had prepared and preserved, the emotional impact will without a doubt be made to endure, recurringly, for decades, perhaps centuries yet to come.

In the audience before the Capitol, apart from those reached by TV and by radio and, later, the printed page, was a crowd estimated by the Capitol police as between 30,000 and 35,000 people, many of them schoolchildren, and not a few tourists from all over the United States and the world. It is the plan of the Committee, as you know, to make filmed and taped portions of the ceremonies, probably in color, available to every school and classroom in the United States, and wherever they are sought abroad, the latter under the aegis of the United States Information Agency.

What greatly impressed the Joint Committee on Arrangements was the immediately apparent fact that the ceremonies and reenactment, as this report

we hope will demonstrate, developed into an outstanding and unexpectedly effective success. It proved an appealing, an inviting, even an entertaining, but profound lesson in the deepest moral aspects of American history and tradition, imparted like the highest order of human drama through the strangely soul stirring and broodingly moving personality of the historic Abraham Lincoln, the most American of Americans in the immortal chronicle of our country.

It was also apparent throughout to the Chairman and the Committee that the benign, the tacit, often the enthusiastic and wholehearted support of the top officials of government, from President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Speaker John W. McCormack, on down through many levels of government, rested behind the day's superb project and was responsible for the over-plus of good fortune that accompanied it.

In this connection the Committee is pleased to emphasize the strategic services of former Representative Fred Schwengel, of the First District of Iowa, who introduced the joint resolution February 13, 1964, that authorized the ceremonies. When he lost his seat in the ensuing election and therefore his post as Chairman to which I succeeded, I and the Committee, warmly and friendlily named him the project's overall Executive Director.*

The prestige and posture of the day's program rested, to be sure, squarely on the Vice President and the Speaker of the House. Their brief and compelling addresses, printed in full in this report, must have caught their inspiration from the second inaugural itself. Bruce Catton, the day's historian-speaker, reached deep and brilliantly into the fountain-source and trend of history to throw the light of 1965 on the event of a century before and to project a scholar's path into the future.

Probably never to be forgotten and unprecedented in any program, from an individual of his standing, was the role performed by Adlai E. Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the United Nations. The Ambassador had been invited and had accepted the role of narrator. Immediately after the contemporary program, which was the 1965 half of the exercises, the reenactment of the 1865 inauguration began. It was at this point that Ambassador Stevenson stood apart and read his interestingly and colorfully prepared script. This script followed the action of the reenactment as the drama unfolded. He offered an especially informed judgment of his own on this one hundred year old tableau in the American chronicle as it was being duplicated—the Presidential procession in costume and makeup moving slowly, almost grandly, down the celebrated East Front; the immortal address, the swearing-in, the departure. The Stevenson script was written by Mr. Schary.

*Representative Schwengel regained his seat in the 1966 election.

In now submitting this report I must point out to the Congress, the leadership and the American people, with the highest praise, the central achievement of the commemoration event. This was the reenactment itself. It bore the unmistakable stamp of the professional skill and excellence of the reenactment's arranger and producer, Dore Schary, for a generation one of the foremost American producer-director-playwrights of the American theater both in Hollywood and on Broadway—a producer with a strong and reverent sense of American history. It was he, in total charge of the reenactment, under the authority of the Committee and myself, who gave us, with his star, Robert Ryan as Lincoln, the dramatic essence of the imperishable Lincoln moving into his second term. And Ryan as Lincoln, both in appearance and performance, proved an almost uncanny reincarnation of his prototype.

For the dramatis personae that accompanied and surrounded Lincoln in that celebrated hour, Mr. Schary assembled, with the wholehearted cooperation of Father Gilbert V. Hartke, O.P., head of the Department of Speech and Drama at Catholic University of America, an enthusiastic and eager group of students of the Department, and trained them quickly in their respective roles supporting Ryan. With them Mr. Schary incorporated an equally willing and helpful smaller group of young people from B'nai B'rith. And when it was over Mr. Schary, with the whole company, including Ambassador Stevenson, stayed behind for hours and went over again and again the various moments, to make them perfect for the film aimed for the widest possible distribution here and throughout the free world.

A hundred years ago when Lincoln was inaugurated there was no invocation and no benediction, the custom having not yet been introduced into the presidential inaugural ceremony. And so there was none here, a hundred years after, since authenticity in the reenactment forbade it. But in the contemporary portions of the ceremony, not the reenactment, there was the invocation by the Rev. Bernard Braskamp, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, and the invocation, after the reenactment, by the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate. The eloquence of both, one at the beginning of the exercises, the other at the finale, served like bookends holding the grand and majestic performances of the day together, and bathing them in sacred language superbly pertinent and beautifully rendered. This spiritual emphasis, enveloping the whole, gave the event the divine blessing of Holy Writ.

This was all so emphatically and so wholly a labor of love for everybody concerned that the total cost to the Treasury of the United States, apart from materials supplied by government sources such as film and camera equipment, was diligently constricted to a $25,000 emergency government appropriation.

This was provided on authority of a resolution (H. Res. 241) that I, as Chairman, introduced in the House February 24, 1965. It was, it may be added, equally a labor of love for the several Civil War and Lincoln organizations, local official and private groups, and for a number of government agencies all of which are given recognition further on in this report.

The Committee and its Chairman hope that this reenactment and other ceremonies like it that have gone before, and that are yet to come, will serve to testify to the service the Capitol of the United States can perform as a sounding board and a backdrop to relive and dramatize for the American people and the free world interest in this Government's sublime history. We believe the event itself, and the sound and filmed record to emerge from it, will renew in our people a faith in their tradition and confidence in the future of democratic government.

Respectfully submitted.

MELVIN PRICE, *Chairman.*

House Joint Resolution 925

PUBLIC LAW 88–427

Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, the thirteenth of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four

Joint Resolution

Creating a joint committee to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Whereas March 4, 1965, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States; and

Whereas President Lincoln in his inaugural address looked to the end of a great fratricidal struggle and spoke, "with malice toward none and charity for all," of "a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations"; and

Whereas, in the administration he had completed, Abraham Lincoln had preserved the Union of the States, protected the Constitution of the United States, and demonstrated to all men everywhere the success of the American experiment in popular government; and

Whereas the previous actions of the Congress in observing the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of this unique American and the one hundredth anniversary of his first inauguration as President had a vast and dramatic impact upon the people of this Nation and throughout the world; and

Whereas these observances advanced the appreciation and understanding of the history and heritage of this Nation; and

Whereas today a part of the aspirations which Abraham Lincoln held for the people of the United States has been achieved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on Wednesday, March 4 next, the one hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration shall be commemorated by such observance as may be determined by the committee on arrangements in cooperation with the National Civil War Centennial Commission, the Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia, and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia.

Upon passage of this resolution, the President of the Senate shall appoint four Members of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall appoint four Members of the House of Representatives jointly to constitute a committee on arrangements.

Upon passage of this resolution and after the Members of the Senate and House have been appointed, the committee on arrangements shall meet and select a chairman from one of their own group and such other officers as will be appropriate and needed who will immediately proceed to plan, in cooperation with the National Civil War Centennial Commission, the Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia, and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, an appropriate ceremony, issue invitations to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, Secretaries of departments, heads of independent agencies, offices, and commissions, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, assistant heads of departments, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, members of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, centennial, commissions from the various States, Civil War roundtables, State and local historical and patriotic societies, and such other students and scholars in the field of history as may have a special interest in the occasion, organize a reenactment of Mr. Lincoln's second inauguration on the eastern portico of the Capitol, select a speaker and other participants, prepare and publish a program and submit a report not later than June 1, 1965.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved:
LYNDON B. JOHNSON
August 14, 1964.

The Joint Committee on Arrangements

MELVIN PRICE, *Chairman*

For the Senate	*For the House*
PAUL H. DOUGLAS *of Illinois*	MELVIN PRICE *of Illinois*
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN *of Illinois*	WINFIELD K. DENTON *of Indiana*
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER *of Kentucky*	WILLIAM G. BRAY *of Indiana*
VANCE HARTKE *of Indiana*	PAUL FINDLEY *of Illinois*

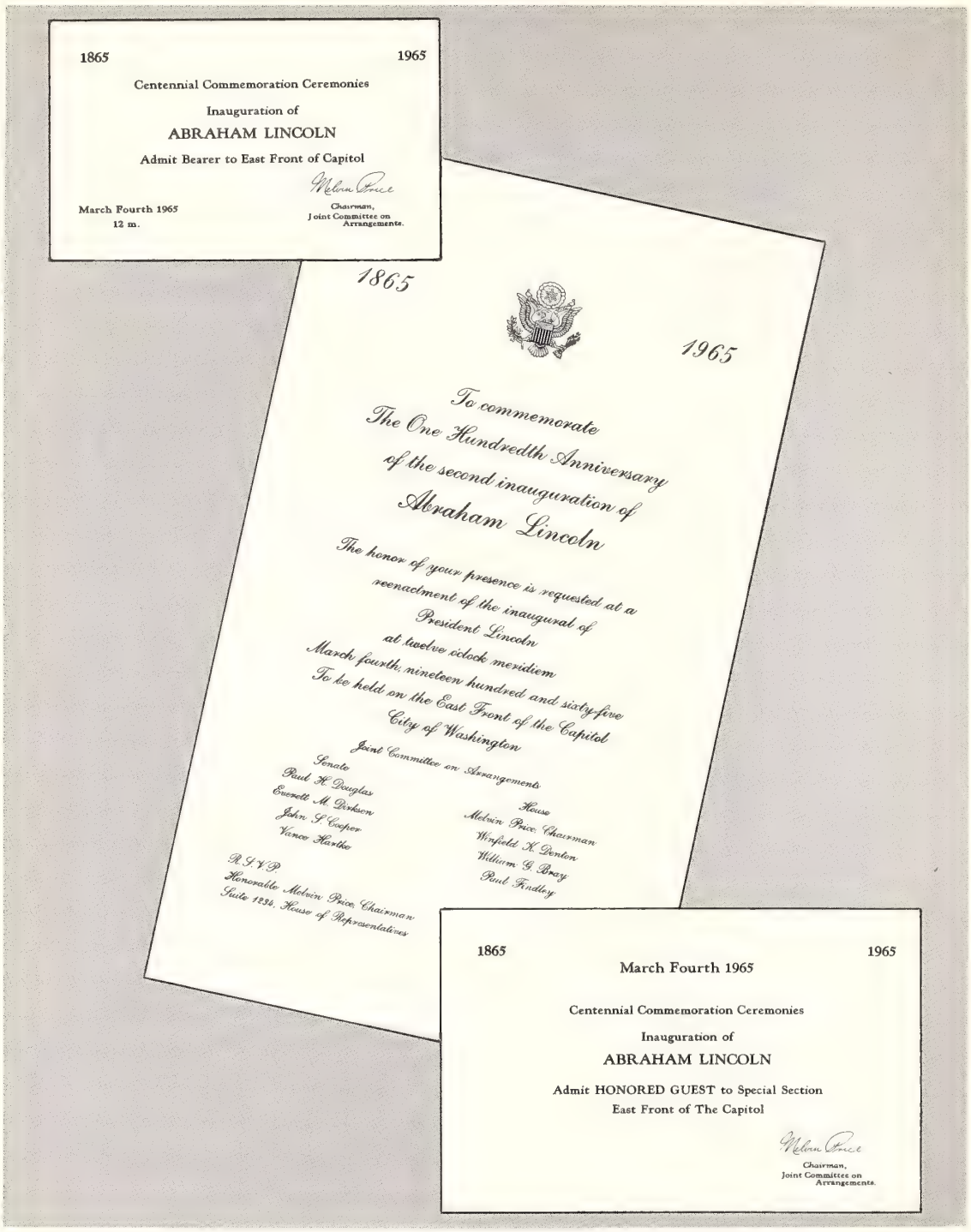
FRED SCHWENGEL, *Executive Director*

WILLIAM A. COBLENZ, *Chief Coordinator and Director*

STAFF

DAVID C. MEARNS, *Chief Consultant*

VICTOR M. BIRELY, *Consultant*
GEORGE CASHMAN, *Consultant*
VIRGINIA DAIKER, *Consultant*
JOSEPHINE COBB, *Consultant*
LLOYD A. DUNLAP, *Consultant*
ERIC GOLDMAN, *Consultant*
CARL HAVERLIN, *Consultant*
H. NEWLIN MEGILL, *Consultant*
RALPH G. NEWMAN, *Consultant*
JAMES ROBERTSON, *Consultant*
ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR., *Consultant*
CLYDE WALTON, *Consultant*
DON ROBERT KENDALL, *Staging Manager*
PAUL J. SEDGWICK, *Public Relations*



INVITATION AND TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO INAUGURAL RE-ENACTMENT

SPECIAL PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Ralph E. Becker, *Chairman*	Robert E. Goostree
Earle D. Chesney	Phillip J. Mullin
Herbert Collins	William Press
C. Wyatt Dickerson	William A. Ring

The ceremony and reenactment of the second Lincoln inauguration was achieved through the cooperation of these organizations:

Office of Chief of Communication-Electronics, Department of the Army, Lt. Col. Charles E. Campbell, Chief of the Photographic Division.

MDW USA Signal Support Unit, Audio Visual Communication Center, Fort Myer, Va.

National Capital Region, National Park Service

Architect of the Capitol—J. George Stewart

Commanding General, Fort Myer, Virginia

The National War Centennial Commission, Allan Nevins, Chairman

The Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia, Paul J. Sedgwick, Chairman

Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade
William H. Press, Executive Vice President.
William A. Ring, Manager Public Relations.

The Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, Elden Billings, President

The Library of Congress
Legislative Reference Service
Manuscript Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Photoduplication Service

National Archives

American Heritage Magazine

THIS REPORT COMPILED AND WRITTEN FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BY WILLIAM A. COBLENZ, OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

A summary of the ceremony and reenactment dramatization marking the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln—1865–1965

Commemoration Ceremonies and Reenactment

THE CEREMONIES and reenactment of the Lincoln second inaugural on the steps of the Capitol of the United States, March 4th, 1965, proved, more than anything else, a tribute to the intellectual and emotional, the almost religious hold, that American history has upon the American people. The nearly identical exercises four years before, and on the same spot, commemorating the first Lincoln inauguration was, the Joint Committee on Arrangements said then in its report, "the greatest epic of its kind in the annals of the Capitol of the United States."

This commemoration of the second inauguration, profiting from the experience of the first, considerably outmatched it in scope, in professional talent and audience appeal and in public attention and residual influence. What helped so much to make it so was that everyone involved, from Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Speaker John W. McCormack, and historian Bruce Catton, to the merest supernumerary serving as a Union soldier at the foot of the podium before the Capitol, and the crowd of 30,000 to 35,000 out on the Plaza, seemed immersed reverently in one of the most honored and compassionate moments in the life of the Nation.

The universal and oft-repeated theme "with malice toward none, with charity for all" that enveloped the whole and invested every moment, lent a note to the proceedings akin to the feelings inspired by the statue in the Lincoln Memorial. Or the Gettysburg Address. Or the words of farewell to his townspeople as Lincoln left Springfield for Washington and for the White House never to return except as a corpse. For the players under the dominating mood of Robert Ryan as Lincoln it was not a play or a tableau so much as a re-creation. It called into being a hundred years after, tenderly and with a respectful sensitivity, an evanescent instant in mankind's unending reach for freedom, an instant rich in the profoundest meanings for people everywhere and through all time.

What came across to the onlookers in 1965 as in 1865 was not the spirit of exultation and glory for a war practically won. There was none of the atmosphere of a great military triumph achieved on battlefields holding 600,000 American dead, not a celebration and the

CONTEMPORARY SCENE LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURATION MARCH 4, 1865 (FROM LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER).

shouting of multitudes. What the deeply impressed and thoughtfully spoken speeches conveyed, from the Reverend Braskamp's invocation to the Reverend Harris' benediction. and in every syllable of the words spoken by Chairman Melvin Price and the participating notables, was the emergence, amid the awfullest national tragedy, of a great moral principle. The moment, originally and as here re-created, far from joy in impending victory, was one of magnanimity and sadness, which was so compelling in the words of the Lincoln inaugural that their impact, after a century, permeated every syllable and every fraction of time in this day's program of commemoration.

The reenactment weather in 1965 was cold but relatively clear and not nearly as uncomfortable as the mud, the clouds, the unpaved streets of a century before. Then, as some of the records say, the sun burst forth like a great omen only as Lincoln spoke. This March 4th was brisk and chill but for the most part pleasantly sunny throughout, ideal for the massive and complicated camera equipment and the electronic apparatus undreamt of in Lincoln's day, that was crowded, with their crews, onto a three-deck camera platform

PHOTOGRAPH OF ACTUAL LINCOLN INAUGURATION CEREMONY—MARCH 4, 1865.

SCENE 100 YEARS LATER RE-ENACTING HISTORIC EVENT.

several feet before the podium. And the podium was in itself a stage setting made to represent as authentically as possible the very tone and color of the wooden boards and beams, and the modest little white table, that constituted the total furniture when President Lincoln spoke. Out front crowds had begun to assemble hours before, and soon schoolchildren by the thousands filled the periphery of the Plaza, the inner area of which had been carefully arranged with hundreds of chairs for members of Congress—the House on the right facing the Capitol, the Senate on the left, precisely in relation to the House and the Senate wings of the Capitol edifice. The Supreme Court of the United States found it impossible to attend in a body and President Lyndon B. Johnson, expected to participate in the speechmaking up to a few days before the event, also found the pressure of the public business too great. With these exceptions the mass before the inauguration stand was a long catalog of the most distinguished and the foremost names in American politics and government, in the city's social, legal, and professional life, and the names of celebrated statesmen and diplomats known the world over.

The program had been set to begin at 12 noon in 1965 as in 1865.

By prearrangement—this being a Thursday—both the House and the Senate adjourned for the approximate period of the exercises. The Joint Committee on Arrangements, the guests and speakers, the two Chaplains, all with reservations on the inaugural stand, Speaker McCormack and Vice President Humphrey, and Chairman Melvin Price, gathered in one of the great new rooms that had been carved out of the extension of the East Front of the Capitol, while Executive Director Fred Schwengel, explained the approximate positions each was to take in accordance with Committee protocol.

The group moved through the Capitol corridors to the platform almost on schedule.

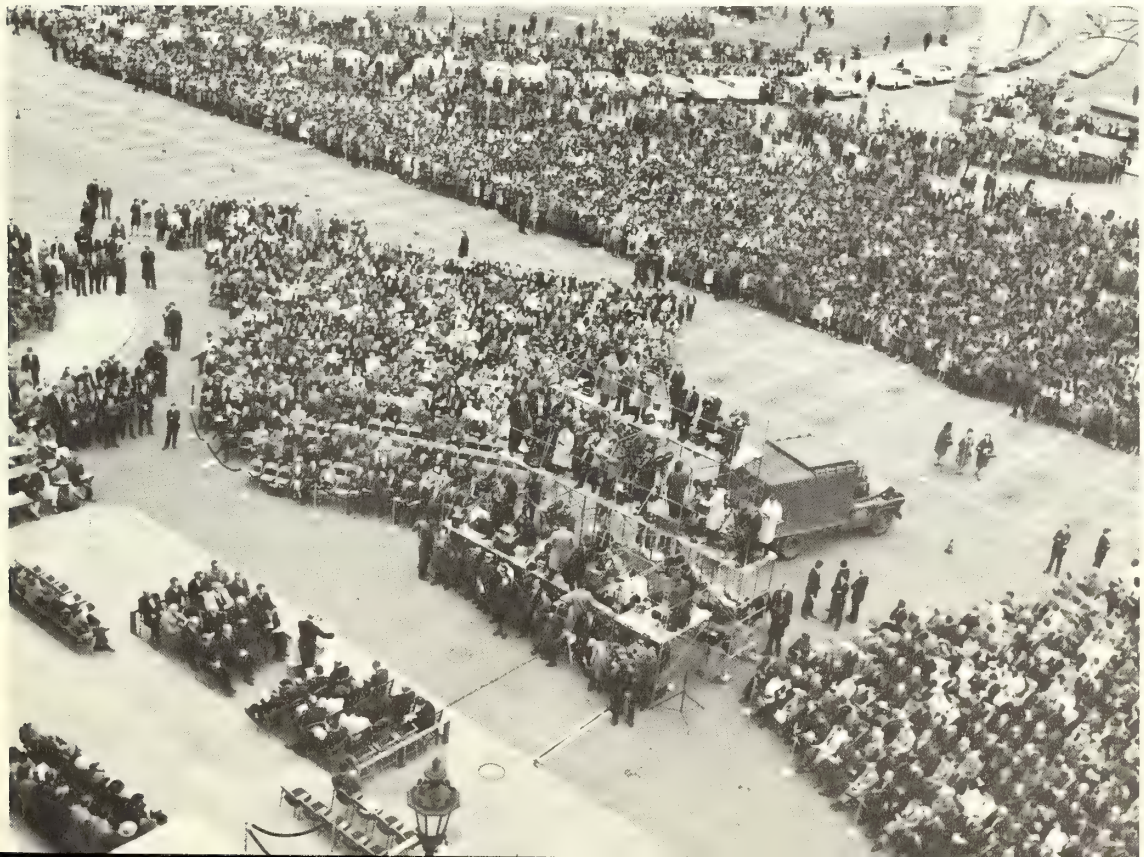
Below and out front on the concrete to the right or Senate side of the Capitol, the United States Marine Band, Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper, USMC conducting, had already begun a concert of mostly Civil War music and tunes of the period, that helped to establish the atmosphere of 10 decades before.

Deeper in the bowels of the Capitol, Dore Schary, the producer, had collected his performers in especially set-aside rooms, complete with quickly assembled mirrors and dressing tables, for changing into their costumes and Civil War makeup. Sandwiches and coffee had been provided while trucks arrived and were unloaded with the paraphernalia and costumes of their art. Then, the audience waiting, the distinguished participants in the contemporary portion of the program, not the players in the reenactment, proceeded from inside the Capitol edifice, through the corridors of the East Front extension, into the sunlight down the broad steps to their places on the inaugural stand. The Committee had divided the program exactly in half so that the contemporary portion, preceding the reenactment of the Lincoln second inauguration, would come first, followed by the play that would reproduce the historical circumstance all were anticipating.

The prelude to the reenactment that now began was in itself a historic event of the first magnitude for the contemporary light it shed

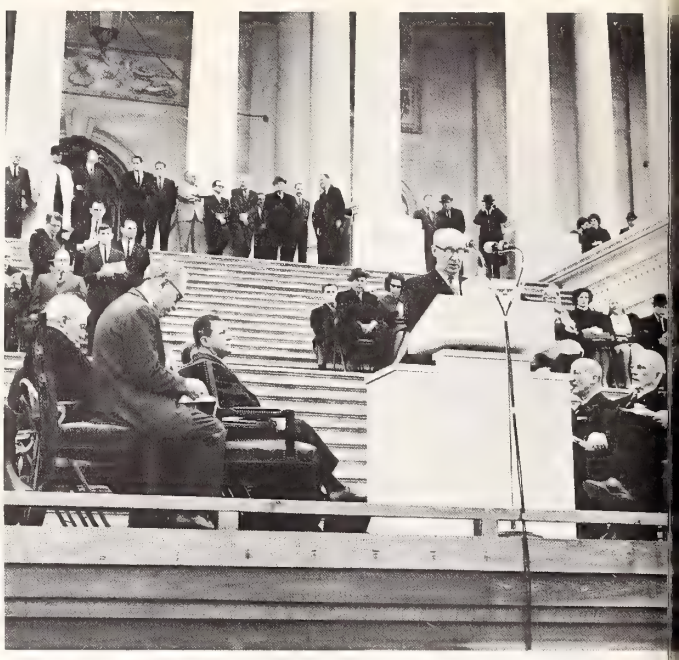
ANOTHER PART OF THE CROWD COME TO LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURATION, 1865.

PART OF THE CROWD 100 YEARS LATER COME TO WITNESS RE-ENACTMENT.

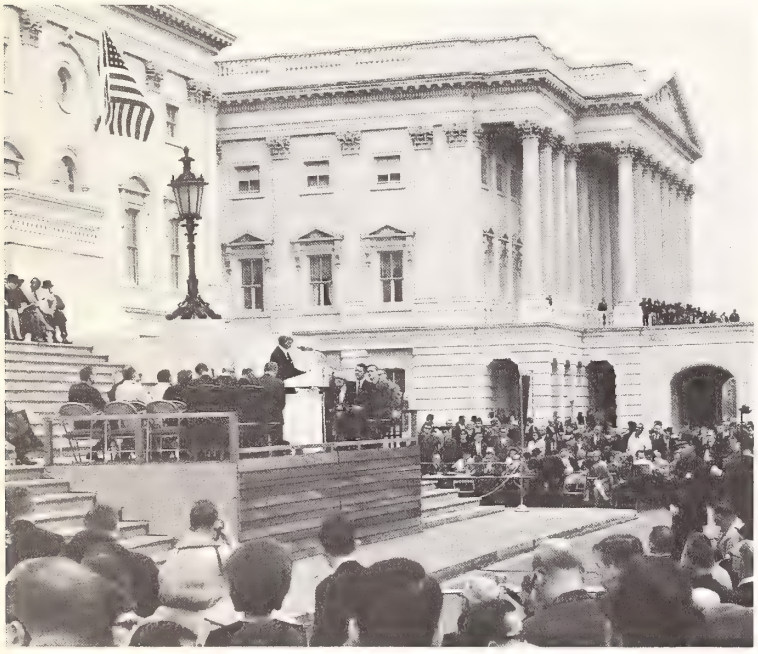


NOTABLES WHOSE ADDRESSES MADE MEMORA
SECOND INAUGURAL ON THE SPOT WHERE

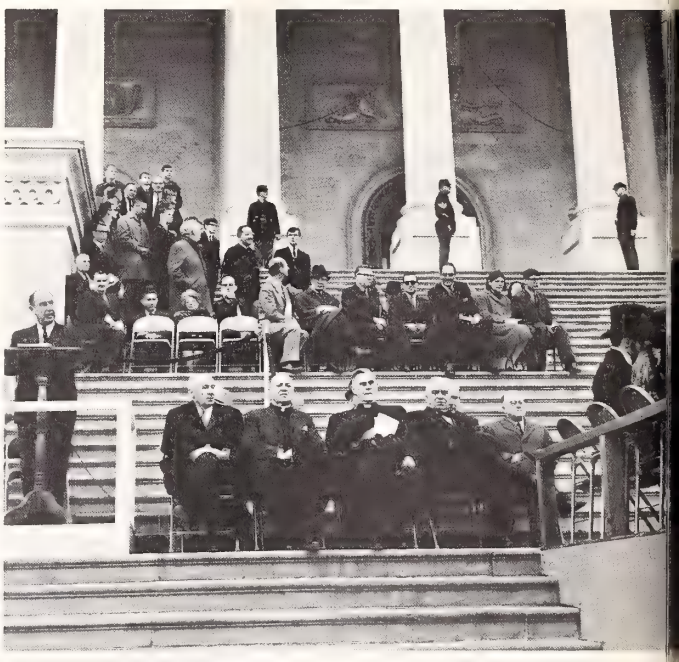
THE REV. BERNARD BRASKAMP, CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE, OFFERS PRAYER.



CHAIRMAN MELVIN PRICE IN OPENING ADDRESS.



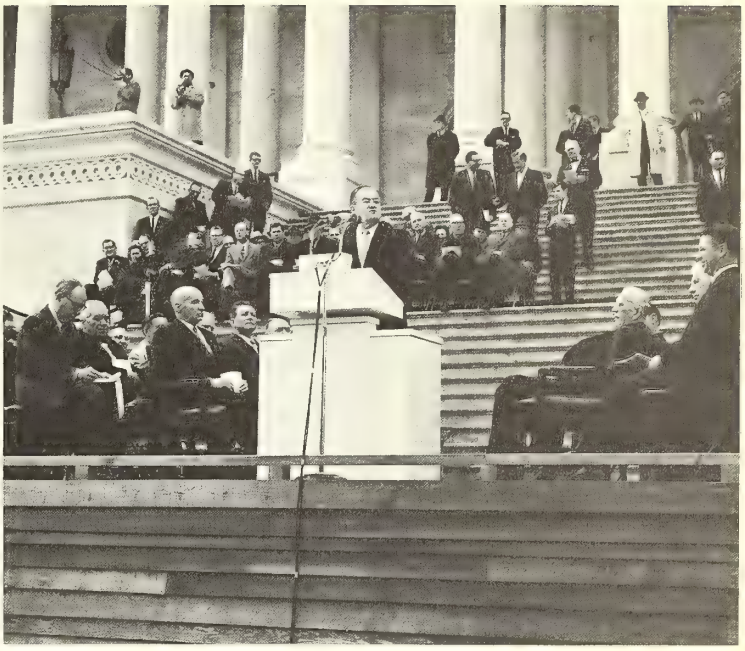
HISTORIAN BRUCE CATTON DISCUSSES LINCOLN'S PLACE IN AMERICAN TRADITION.



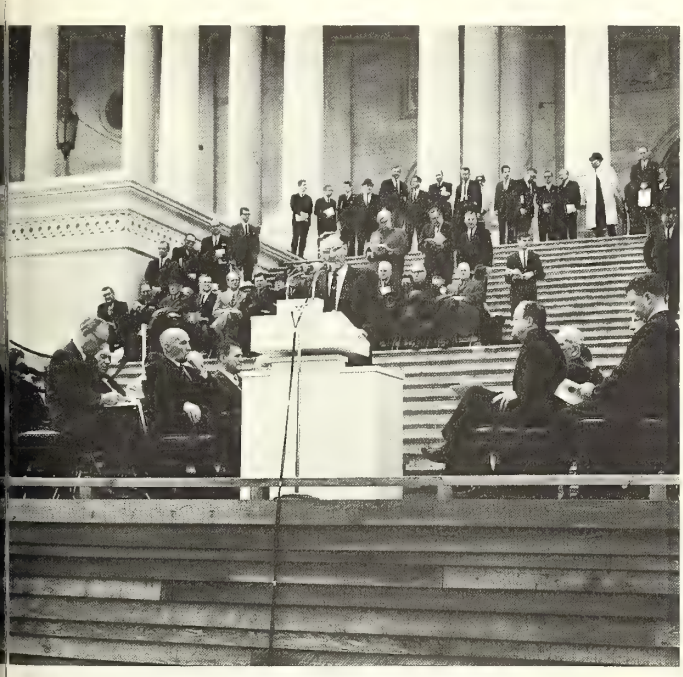
ADLAI STEVENSON, IN MAJOR ROLE, REVIEWS LINCOLN SCENE OF CENTURY BEFORE.

; BRILLIANT RE-ENACTMENT OF LINCOLN'S
GINAL TOOK PLACE 100 YEARS BEFORE.

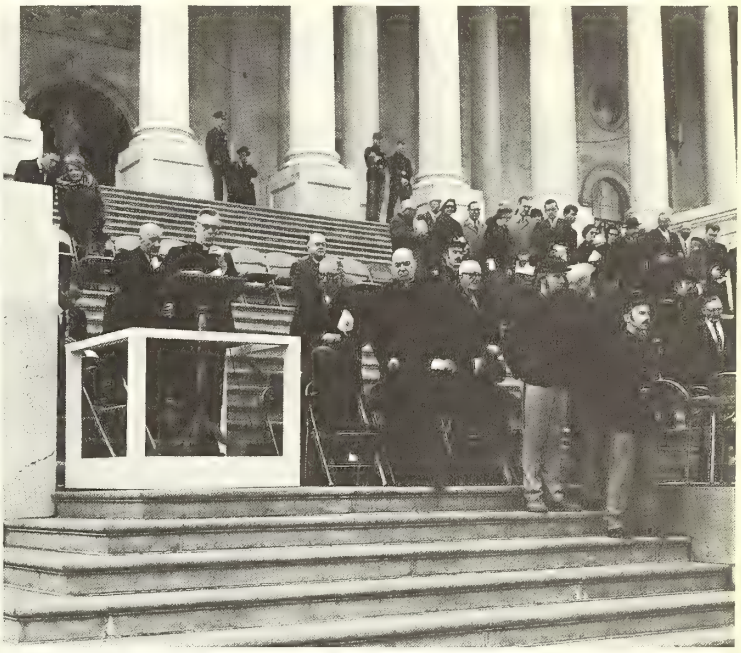
SPEAKER JOHN W. M'CORMACK SPOKE OF LINCOLN'S INFLUENCE IN "PRESENT MOMENT."



VICE-PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY RECALLED LINCOLN'S PRAYER FOR "LASTING PEACE."



FRED SCHWENGEL, IOWA, WHO INITIATED LEGISLATION FOR INAUGURAL RE-ENACTMENT.



THE REV. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS, SENATE CHAPLAIN, OFFERS CLOSING PRAYER.

NOTABLES WHOSE ADDRESSES MADE MEMORABLE THE BRILLIANT RE-ENACTMENT OF LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ON THE SPOT WHERE THE ORIGINAL TOOK PLACE 100 YEARS BEFORE.

THE REV. BERNARD BRASKAMP, CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE, OFFERS PRAYER.

CHAIRMAN MELVIN PRICE IN OPENING ADDRESS.

SPEAKER JOHN W. M'CORMACK SPOKE OF LINCOLN'S INFLUENCE IN "PRESENT MOMENT."

VICE-PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY RECALLED LINCOLN'S PRAYER FOR "LASTING PEACE."

HISTORIAN BRUCE CATTON DISCUSSES LINCOLN'S PLACE IN AMERICAN TRADITION.

ADLAI STEVENSON, IN MAJOR ROLE, REVIEWS LINCOLN SCENE OF CENTURY BEFORE.

FRED SCHWENGEL, IOWA, WHO INITIATED LEGISLATION FOR INAUGURAL RE-ENACTMENT.

THE REV. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS, SENATE CHAPLAIN, OFFERS CLOSING PRAYER.

back into the history it extolled. Conductor Schoepper lowered his baton. The Civil War music ceased. The crowd of Representatives and Senators, diplomats, judges, teachers, government employes, cabinet members and agency executives, and a vast scattering of District schoolchildren and tourists, together with visitors from abroad, momentarily caught the awe of the moment, as Chairman Price stepped forward to present the Rev. Bernard Braskamp for the invocation.

"Above all," prayed the Chaplain of the House of Representatives "he belonged to that great 'aristocracy of souls' who daily struggle with the hard facts of life but firmly believe that the truth of God will prevail, whatever may be the posture and temper of the times, its days and its hours."

The Chaplain's words caught the essence of the program and the meaning of the commemoration, and established the tone of the speeches that followed: reverence for the past, hope for the future.

"Help us," he said "to hasten the dawning of that glorious day of prediction for which Lincoln prayed and labored when all broken-hearted humanity shall be drawn together and healed and live in peace . . . ."

Chairman Price, in part said:

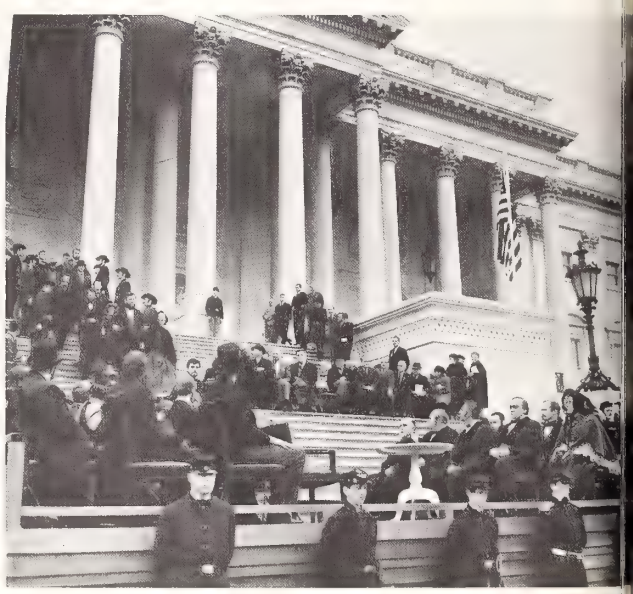
> We are bearing witness to the realization of a profound prophecy in free government made on this spot and now hallowed by a century of the reaffirmation of the democratic ideal. . . .

Referring to the imminent reenactment performance he observed:

> We cannot hope to achieve in all their brooding sincerity, their humble and compassionate spirit of victory, their moderating and healing influence, the immortal moments of a century ago. We cannot do this anymore than we can produce in duplicate

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY PERFORMERS IN COSTUME START DOWN CAPITOL STEPS.

SEATED ARE ACTORS IN ROLES OF THE LINCOLN ENTOURAGE.



the true and natural voice of Abraham Lincoln himself.

But there are people here who, out of a boundless love of country and the deepest respect for the Lincoln legacy, will reenact for us the scene on these very steps before this noble edifice, that occurred at that time and that has since done so much to shape the destiny of free men everywhere . . . .

Speaker McCormack, speaking from his firsthand experience with 45 years of elective office behind him, told how the Lincoln influence permeates the legislation of our time.

At one point he said:

I venture to suggest, as one having had a little something to do with the legislative decisions of these crises-ridden decades, that the Lincoln philosophy invested the thinking and the action of our time in the Chambers of this great Capitol. Words like "emancipation" and "freedom," words like "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," can be shown profoundly to have touched with resolution and to have shaped into law much of the history of the last 30 or 40 years. They shine in our enlightened postwar legislative history when we rehabilitated with our own treasury the very nations who had been brought to book as our enemies after a fierce and savage world war.

And of course our domestic legislative history is an object lesson in wise and effective compassion and thoughtfulness for all the American people. . . .

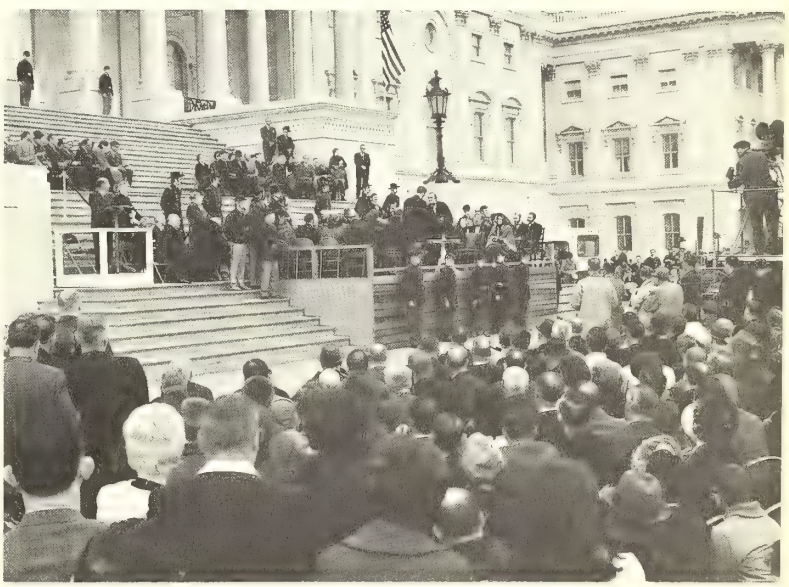
Vice President Humphrey immersed the audience in the specific quality of the second inaugural with a quotation from a speech by Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, in which the Congressman—60 years after—told what the inauguration was like when he, a battle-weary Union soldier, saw Lincoln take the oath.

The Vice President quoted Representative Sherwood:

There was no general platform. There were no reserved seats for Congressmen or anybody else.

ROBERT RYAN, DISTINGUISHED ACTOR, AS LINCOLN, EMERGES FOR CEREMONY.

HERE, AS 100 YEARS AGO, "LINCOLN" GREETS INAUGURAL GUESTS.



We were all standing up. There must have been 20,000 people in front of the Capitol. Lincoln stood there on the East Front, on a little platform with a little stand and a glass of water. He had a white pocket handkerchief around his neck. A tall, spare man with deep lines of care furrowing his cheeks; a sad face, a strong face, the face of a man of many sorrows; a face lit up with the inspiration of a great soul as he voiced in prophecy the ultimate destiny of this Nation.

Further in his address the Vice President said:

We of this generation and indeed of generations yet to come owe this Nation's life to Abraham Lincoln. To repay that we can do no less than to be guided by his greatness and his compassion. It is the strong who can afford to be peaceful. It is the free who can be generous, and we will not be diverted from the wise course set for us by that wise and good man 100 years ago today. We are all living witnesses to Abraham Lincoln's pledge, and that pledge continues to be our commitment to a suffering humanity on this day.

Through all of the addresses there ran a thread of relationship, strong and eloquent, between the meaning of the second inaugural for its time, for the present moment of history, and for all time. This aspect was even stronger in the major address of the day, the carefully contemplative and beautifully wrought speech of Bruce Catton, who had been introduced to the audience by former Congressman Fred Schwengel.

Thus historian Catton in the polished and persuasive style that explains his literary fame emphasized his view of the enduring quality of Lincoln.

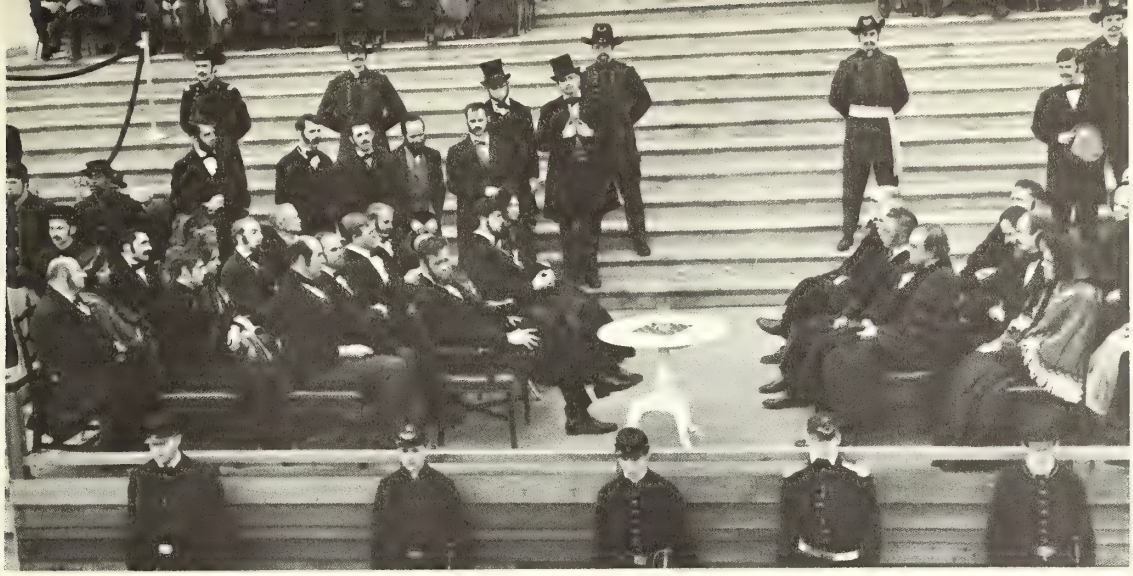
He said:

For what Lincoln was saying then remains true. The Civil War was not an end but a beginning. One great obstacle to the advance of human freedom and brotherhood had been destroyed—and therefore an inescapable responsibility rested on the shoulders of this, "His almost chosen people," to build anew on the progress that had been made. Only now are we beginning to insist that the broader freedom that was won in the Civil War must be made good all across the board in the realities of day-to-day life. Only now are we beginning to see that in our land there can be no room for a second-class citizenship, and that the freedom of the most fortunate of us is limited by the freedom that can be enjoyed by the least fortunate.

And then further on author Catton said this:

We live in a time of great trouble and perplexity, when no man can see more than a few feet along the road ahead. In the last two generations we have seen the past destroyed for all the world. Immense new forces are in action, profound changes are being made, all of the old certainties seem to be disappearing. To see us through this time of trial we have no better reliance than the ancient faith that lighted our way in the past. Now as never before we need to remember that what we are struggling for is, as Lincoln said, "something more than common—something that holds out a great promise to all the people of the world, to all time to come." That "something more than common" is of course the thing we have always been dedicated to—human freedom, complete, unabridged and eternal, here and everywhere, based on the belief in the dignity and worth of the individual human being. It still moves with power, and it is above everything else important for us to continue our dedication to it.

Here in the proceedings the break occurred between the contemporary program, now ended, and the reenactment pageant of the second inaugural that was about to begin. Chairman Price had just spoken of the "impressive and penetrating insight" afforded by the Catton address, as the latter took his place beside the podium. The notables moved off



LINCOLN SECOND INAUGURATION RE-ENACTMENT SCENE, MARCH 4, 1965.

the stage now to make way for the performers. The setting was being rearranged to conform as much as may be to the scene almost exactly as it was in the days of Lincoln. Even the paint on the beams, the little table, the rustic and simple arrangement of whatever scant furniture there was, was brought out in authentic simulation of the relatively humble inauguration of a century before.

And as these arrangements were being made Chairman Price introduced what was without a doubt the most novel and extraordinary feature of the day—Off to one side a small, separate stand, carefully roped off, had been put apart. This was the one-man special domain of the narrator for the pageant, who, Chairman Price announced, was to be none other than the United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

Chairman Price said:

. . . in another moment or so, Ambassador Stevenson, one of the foremost figures of our time, will take his place as chronicler and narrator, and fill us in on the color and the atmosphere of this place a hundred years ago, explaining much of the reenactment as it proceeds.

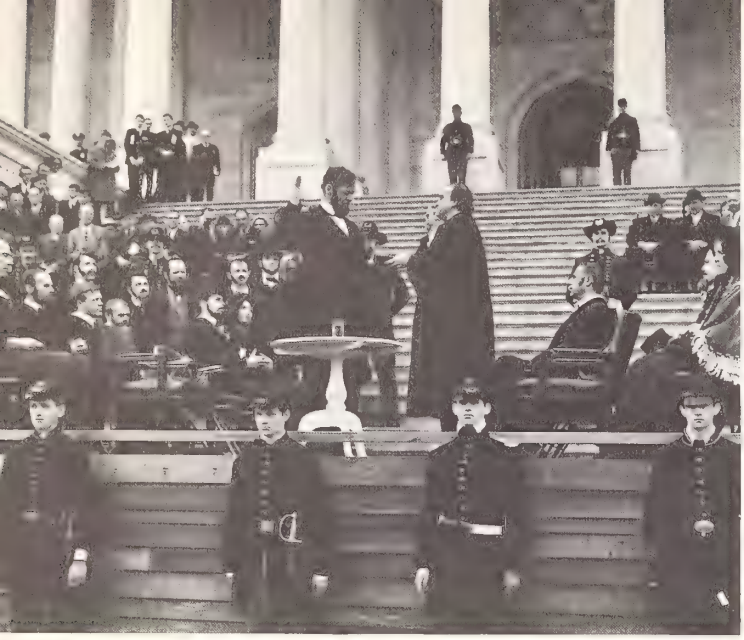
Chairman Price moved off the central stage—Director Schary unseen by the audience, gave the signal, and Ambassador Stevenson, tall, distinguished, impressive, every inch a diplomat and a statesman, emerged into the spot set aside for him and began his role to bring back to the audience the Lincoln situation at the time of the second inauguration.

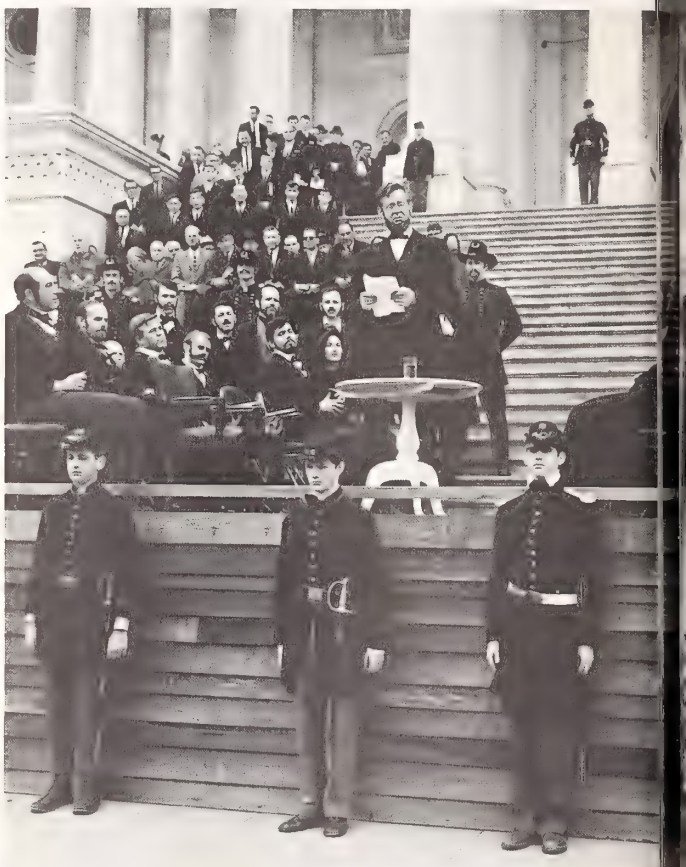
The Ambassador, in superb voice, began:

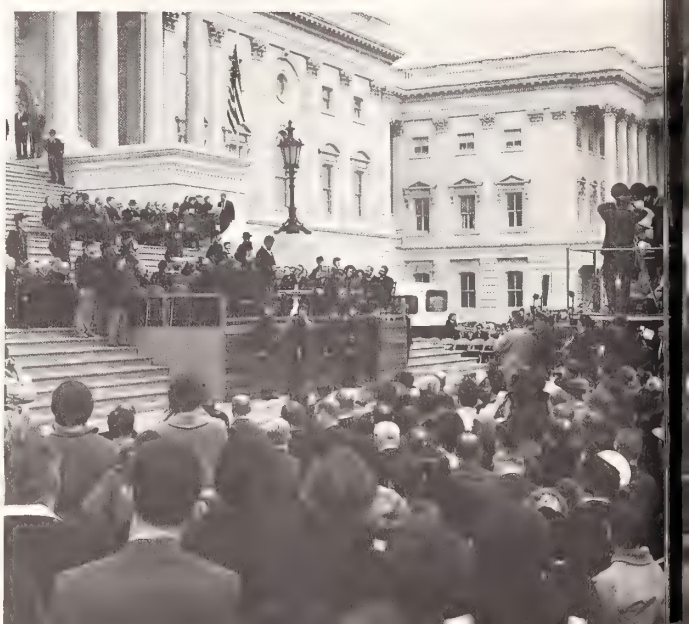
We are met here, March 4, 1965, to mark the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural. Washington, a hundred years ago, had a very different look. . . .

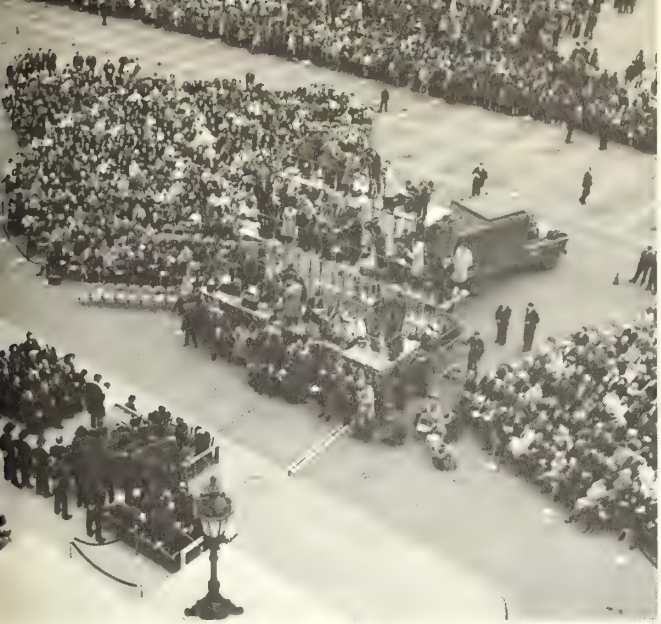
And the narration by this Lincoln-scholar and statesman-diplomat went into the character of the Capital and its color and excitement a hundred years before. There was, of course, throughout the audience the consciousness that this narrator, in this instance so clearly a merely leading member of the Schary troupe, and a performer, held not only the most critical ambassadorial post in the gift of the President, but had been himself a Governor of Illinois and twice his party's candidate for President of the United States.

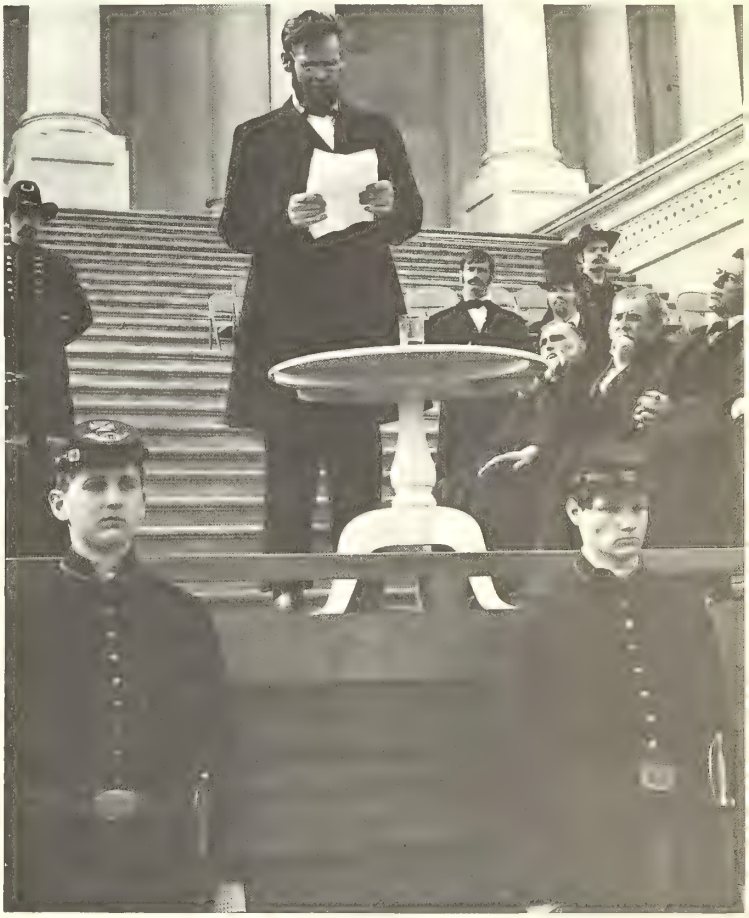
HIGH MOMENTS IN LINCOLN RE-ENACTMENT CEREMONY (SEE FOLLOWING PAGE).

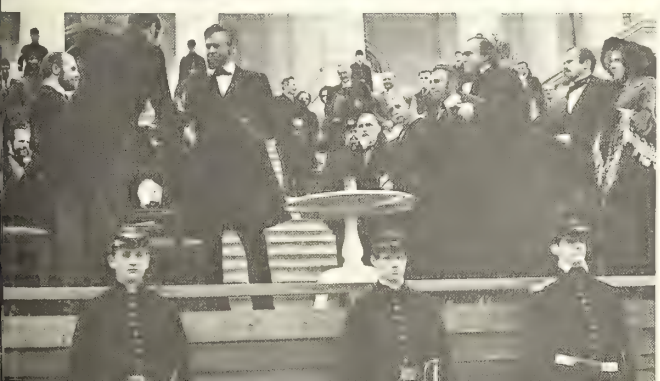


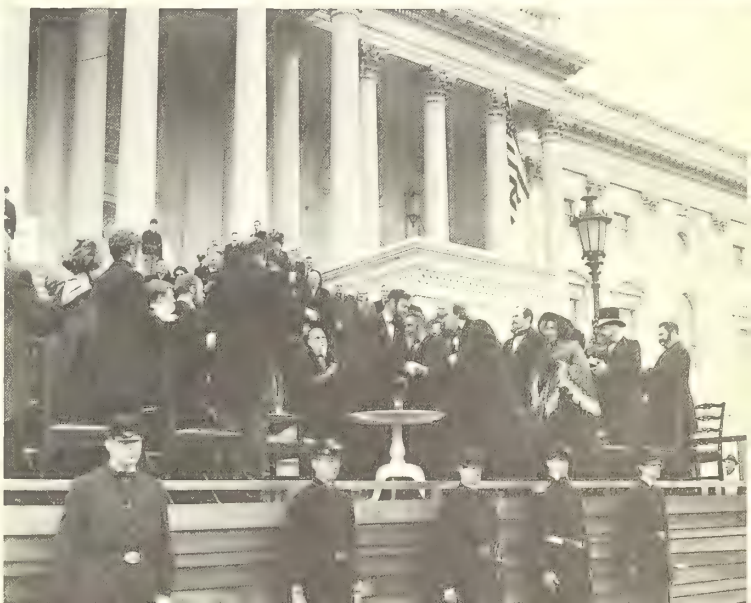












From everywhere the attention to his narration was close and concentrated, except for a few playing schoolchildren, on the outer periphery of the crowd, for whom the voice out of the loudspeaker was out of reach.

The Ambassador reset the 1865 scene.

He described in some detail the confusion and noise, the crowd and the public business transacted in the Senate Chamber that Saturday morning. There was the reading, amidst the debate and the disorder, of an amendment, he said, to a bill then being discussed, an amendment profoundly significant a century ago and in this 1965 moment of history.

The Ambassador quoted the amendment:

> No citizen of the United States shall be excluded from any railroad car, steamboat or other conveyance on account of any State or municipal law . . . the penalty being $500 fine or imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years.

That amendment, Ambassador Stevenson added, was passed 21 to 14.

From that acute vignette the Ambassador went on to describe the whole inaugural panorama. There was briefly an account of the scene of the swearing in of Vice-President-elect Andrew Johnson in the Senate and his occupancy then of the chair, calling the new Senate to order for the first time. There was the recital of the proceedings at the White House and of Mrs. Lincoln in her carriage being escorted in a procession to the inauguration.

The President, signing bills in the Capitol, had gone before.

The U.N. Ambassador gave a person-by-person description of the Lincoln procession coming down the East Front of the Capitol. As he started to give the order of march, the reenacted procession, beginning the pageant, was at long last visible to the now fully assembled audience of some 30,000. Ambassador Stevenson turned to point them out, one by one, performers in costume in the role of the Cabinet members, officials and celebrities, of a century before.

It was at this juncture that Producer Schary allowed himself the one dramatic license of the day. He had his star, Robert Ryan, looking, it seemed to some, more like Lincoln than Lincoln in the life, emerge into the sunlight of the noonday, in the manner of what in any other context would have been a grand entrance. There had been just before a moment of utter silence, absence of action and anticipation. The members of the presidential entourage had finished descending down the steps of the East Front. They had taken their places for the inauguration. In the moment of expectancy for the presence of the President, the tall, almost solemn figure, slowly appeared alone against the Capitol edifice.

But this entrance, rather than smacking of the grand, was touched movingly by a quality at once of the great and the solitary. It was not physically exactly what had happened a hundred years ago, for Lincoln had marched down with a group. But, poetically and for a certain inner and historical truth, it was even more real for it conveyed to the observer the meaning of Lincoln's life from the vantage point of a century after.

Almost simultaneously came the drum ruffles and the Marine Band's performance of "Hail to the Chief" as the Lincoln of 1965 came down the steps to the podium, a podium equipped with about as modest a stick of

ACTORS FROM CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY'S SPEECH AND DRAMA DEPARTMENT WHO PLAYED LEAD ROLES IN RE-ENACTMENT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE THEATRE'S FAMED DORE SCHARY.

furniture as had ever been seen at a presidential inauguration, a tiny table and a water glass. Ambassador Stevenson narrating this scene now told of the matchless quality of the second inaugural itself. Said the Ambassador:

> It was a short address, less than 700 words. The second half of the speech contains 332 words. It is this latter part where again we see the evidence of Lincoln's incredible gift with words. Of these 332 words, 265 are of one syllable. It is a superb lesson of style for writers and speakers.

The Ryan rendition was a deliberately understated performance. The words were clearly heard, the emphasis as was called for by the phrasing, the style bereft of all flourish and oratory. Ryan was as nearly the real Lincoln as an actor could make him. Ryan's manner of adjusting the spectacles, of holding the tall hat and handing it to an associate to retrieve it later, of speaking, it seemed, not to this audience alone, but to whole generations of mankind for eons to come, conveyed precisely what was called for by the reverence of the moment and the meaning of the commemoration.

The grave, deeply lined face, the attitude of total involvement in a great tragedy now drawing to a close, and the intermittent spirit of desolation that enveloped the Lincoln figure, held a touch of uncanny realism above and beyond anything akin to the theater. For

an evanescent instant it seemed that this was not Robert Ryan playing Abraham Lincoln; but this *was* Lincoln indeed seen through the true light of a whole century of history.

The immortal address was ended.

There was a moment of warm and emphatic handshaking, of sitting down and standing up, and the appearance of the portentous Salmon P. Chase, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who stepped forward to administer the presidential oath. Never had play-acting seemed so real. Again, after the brief oath, there was a moment or two of congratulations and President Lincoln, stepping down from the podium, was seen to climb into a carriage that was actually the one in which Ulysses S. Grant had ridden to his inauguration. Another carriage of like vintage drove up and carried Mrs. Lincoln from the scene. The horse drawn vehicles provided an unexpected and surprising touch of genuineness and authenticity to the last moments of the reenactment.

Indeed, research and negotiations by Paul J. Sedgwick, Chairman of the Government of the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission, revealed that the manufacturers of the Ulysses S. Grant carriage, then as now The Meeks Carriage Works, are still in business in the Capital and are the owners of this famous conveyance. It is notable that they have preserved it over the century and more and that they prepare it for public use without charge when this is requested. In fact, when the carriage was used in the 1961 Lincoln inaugural commemoration, under similar circumstances, and in the same locale, it was found necessary to soak the wheels and other somewhat corroded parts in oil for not less than twelve weeks prior to its use to insure its safety and easy maneuverability. The current Mr. Meeks, grandson of the Meeks of Civil War days, is an avid student of history.

Ambassador Stevenson returned to the public address system with a commentary and a peroration:

"Let us pray," the Ambassador concluded, that what he said then [the second inaugural] will act as a beacon for good and just men today and in years to come."

The reenactment over, Chairman Price resuming, for the finale the contemporary portion of the program, presented the Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of U.S. Senate, for the benediction.

"And now," said the Chaplain, "let us go forth to serve the present age. . . . Send us forth into this divided world vowing here as did Thy servant, Abraham Lincoln, 100 years ago to bind up the wounds that hate has made. . . ."

Chairman Price announced the commemoration ceremonies over and the crowds melted away—thoughtfully, dreamily, as a multitude that had been witness to some unbelievable duplication of history made possible by an unimaginable time-machine.

The Congressional Record, in its issue of March 4, 1965, detailed in full the commemoration ceremony and reenactment marking the one hundredth anniversary of the Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, pages 4133–4138, which the Joint Committee on Arrangements herewith reprints in this report.

The Committee inserts, at this point in the report, the full account of the ceremony and reenactment as printed in the Congressional Record, Thursday, March 4, 1965, pages 4133–4138

Second Lincoln Inaugural Reenactment and Ceremonies

East Front of the Capitol, March 4, 1965

COMMEMORATION CEREMONY OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 2D INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1865–1965, MARCH 4, 1965, ON THE EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL, CITY OF WASHINGTON, HON. MELVIN PRICE, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. PRICE. Ladies and gentlemen, that was, as always, an excellent and an appropriate performance by the U.S. Marine Band, under the conductorship of Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper. We will now open this part of the program commemorating the second inauguration of President Abraham Lincoln, 100 years ago, with the invocation by the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

INVOCATION BY DR. BERNARD BRASKAMP, CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Psalm 112: 6: *The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.*

Almightly God, we invoke Thy blessing as we call to mind the grandeur and splendor of the life of Abraham Lincoln, of whose fame there shall be no end.

He made such an indelible impression upon his own and succeeding generations because he was just, merciful, magnanimous, humble, and had that calm, inner trust in Thy divine will, greater than his own, which he sought to know, to follow, and to work with.

Above all he belonged to that great "aristocracy of believing souls" who daily struggle with the hard facts of life but firmly believe that the truth of God will prevail, whatever may be the posture and temper of the times, its days or its hours.

Help us to hasten the dawning of that glorious day of prediction for which Lincoln prayed and labored when all brokenhearted humanity shall be drawn together and healed and live in peace "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right."

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Governor Kerner, Ambassador Stevenson, the diplomatic corps, my fellow Americans, it is in this spirit of prayer, this prayer we

have just heard and which I find so moving, this spirit of redeedication to the greatest principles of righteousness since the dawn of religion and government, that I welcome you to the ceremonies here today.

We are commemorating the 100th anniversary of the 2d inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

We are bearing witness to the realization of a profound prophecy in free government made on this spot and now hallowed by a century of the reaffirmation of the democratic ideal.

Our program today like the Government under which we live—a government of laws—is invoked by authority of Public Law 88–427.

We cannot hope to achieve in all their brooding sincerity, their humble and compassionate spirit of victory, their moderating and healing influence, the immortal moments of a century ago. We cannot do this anymore than we can produce in duplicate the true and natural voice of Abraham Lincoln himself.

But there are people here who, out of a boundless love of country and the deepest respect for the Lincoln legacy, will reenact for us the scene on these very steps before this noble edifice, that occurred at that time and that has since done so much to shape the destiny of freemen everywhere. Thus we are grateful for the services of the distinguished producer-playwright, Dore Schary, his star Robert Ryan, and his own staff, contributed gratis to this event. We are indebted to the several Federal agencies—such as the Marine Band and the Army Signal Corps, the USIA, the National Park Service, and to all branches of our Government from the White House and President Johnson on, through to especially assigned experts, for their wholehearted and enthusiastic efforts.

The Library of Congress has been a mainstay, through research directed by Mr. William A. Coblenz.

And we make our acknowledgements thankfully to the Civil War Centennial Commission and Lincoln groups and organizations, to the District of Columbia and the board of trade, and especially to the National Park Service and the Architect of the Capitol for their contributions. Most of the performers in costume, whom we shall soon see, come to us from Father Gilbert V. Hartke's University Players of Catholic University—a brilliant and a devoted company.

I think I should pause here for a moment to present to this large assemblage an unexpected guest, one whom we are very happy to have with us on this commemoration day, the Honorable Otto Kerner, Governor of the State of Illinois. [Applause.]

The joint committee of the Congress and I, as its chairman, thank all these individuals and groups, and those you will see mentioned in your programs, for the goals they have set to make this event today—the reenactment proper—a work of dramatic perfection worthy to be shown in every classroom and schoolhouse in the United States.

To all this we welcome you today.

And now for the contemporary portion of this commemoration I have the great honor to present to you the eminent Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts.

Speaker MCCORMACK. Representative PRICE, Mr. Vice President, reverend clergy,

my distinguished colleagues in both branches of the Congress, Governor Kerner, of Illinois, Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, Mr. Bruce Catton, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen, and my fellow Americans, there is no event in our time that can get so close to the heart and the history of our country as this commemoration today reenacting a century later the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. This commemoration is a tribute to Abraham Lincoln for the immense services he performed for our country in preserving it against disintegration.

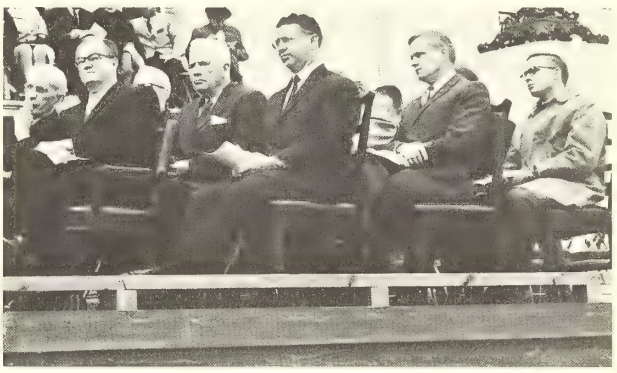
But it is more than that.

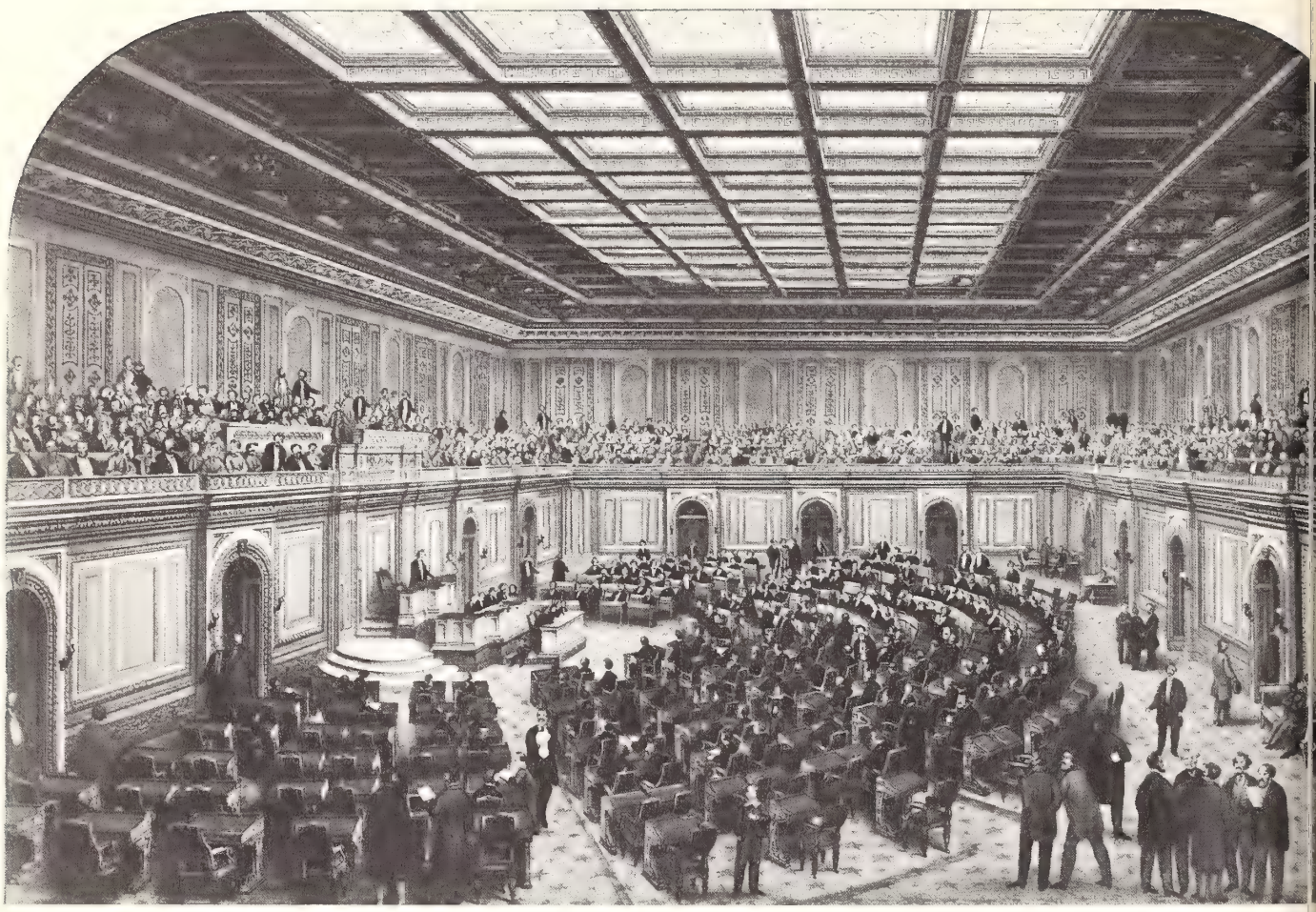
For what we are doing in this hour thrusts the Lincoln influence into the present moment of our Nation's existence and promises to project it far into the future. For, of all men, down through the corridors of time since the invention of the word "freedom," few heroes in the long chronicle of man have done so much in so brief a span as our Civil War President.

Those words of his, on about this very spot 10 decades ago, compress within a matter of minutes, in a few paragraphs of the spoken word, the total meaning of civilization. I, for one, having heard for a half century and more, an endless procession of speeches, some of them the noblest utterances in the literature of our country, know nothing that quite surpasses those words mostly in the last paragraph of the second inaugural we are to hear reenacted today. I cannot recall anything in the better language of politics that is at once so rich in beauty, so vigorous in action and so full of the promise of a policy of conciliation, as that ever so simple and so humble phrase: "with malice toward none; with charity for all."

I venture to suggest, as one having had a little something to do with the legislative decisions of these crises-ridden decades, that the Lincoln philosophy invested the thinking and the action of our time in the Chambers of this great Capitol. Words like "emancipation" and "freedom", words like "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," can be shown profoundly to have touched with resolution and

HERE, BEFORE THE RE-ENACTMENT EXERCISES BEGAN, ARE THE DISTINGUISHED PARTICIPANTS WHOSE ADDRESSES MARKED THE NATION'S GESTURE OF RESPECT TOWARD THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LINCOLN SECOND INAUGURAL.





ARTIST'S DRAWING OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN LINCOLN'S TIME.

to have shaped into law much of the history of the last 30 or 40 years. They shine in our enlightened postwar legislative history when we rehabilitated with our own treasure the very nations who had been brought to book as our enemies after a fierce and savage world war. And of course our domestic legislative history is an object lesson in wise and effective compassion and thoughtfulness for all the American people.

Lincoln gave us his enduring restatement of our title deeds of freedom, created not a few of his own, and left us with a heritage that will benefit free men to the end of time. It is for this reason that I, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, congratulate the members of the joint committee, and the brilliant producers and directors and the staff, that have brought all this into this dramatic moment of reverence and commemoration.

As you and I are gathered here today we can see the spirit of Abraham Lincoln is with us. If he could send a message to us from the great beyond he would say to you and

to me as Americans, "Carry on and preserve and strengthen the spirit of this great country of ours."

Chairman PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I believe you have given us the essence of the meaning of these ceremonies.

It is now my high honor to present to you the distinguished Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, the Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Vice President HUMPHREY. Thank you, Representative PRICE.

Mr. Speaker, Governor Kerner, Ambassador Stevenson, Members of the Congress of the United States, and my fellow Americans, personally I commend this joint committee for these ceremonies and may I just say a word of commendation to the distinguished former Representative from the State of Iowa, Mr. Schwengel, for his dedication to this great occasion.

As the President of the Senate I bring you greetings today from that body on this historic occasion.

It was 100 years ago today that Abraham Lincoln stood outside this Capitol to receive the oath of office for his second term and to deliver a memorable and unforgettable inaugural address. Just 4 years before at Lincoln's first inauguration the setting had been an unhappy one. Sharpshooters with rifles stood on watch then at these very Capitol windows and General Scott was ready on Capitol Hill with troops and cannon. The unfitted sections of this very Capitol dome which you see today reminding us of our American form of government, those unfitted sections lay scattered near the inaugural stands.

In 1865 at the second inaugural which we commemorate today the end of a horrible war was in sight. Some 60 years later, Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, rose in the House of Representatives to tell how he came from a battle as a weary Union soldier to witness that inaugural.

This is Congressman Sherwood's account:

> There was no general platform. There were no reserved seats for Congressmen or anybody else. We were all standing up. There must have been 20,000 people in front of the Capitol. Lincoln stood there on the east front, on a little platform with a little stand and a glass of water. He had a white pocket handkerchief around his neck. A tall, spare man with deep lines of care furrowing his cheeks; a sad face, a strong face, the face of a man of many sorrows; a face lit up with the inspiration of a great soul as he voiced in prophecy the ultimate destiny of this Nation.

Congressman Sherwood told us in these graphic and telling words of that occasion. Actually, there are possibly more people today here than on that second inauguration. It was from these very steps in front of this Capitol that Abraham Lincoln took that oath of office under such circumstances as I have recounted.

Abraham Lincoln stood on that inaugural platform as the leader of the most powerful military force in the world. His theme that day was not military victory; it was not revenge, wrath or bitterness. Abraham Lincoln prayed for the passing of war. He asked for malice toward none, with charity for all. He asked for binding of the Nation's wounds. He called for a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Yes, he was a strong man; yet he was a forgiving man. Yes, he was a strong man; yet he was a compassionate man.

We of this generation and indeed of generations yet to come owe this Nation's life to Abraham Lincoln. To repay that we can do no less than to be guided by his greatness and his compassion. It is the strong who can afford to be peaceful, it is the free who can be generous, and we will not be diverted from the wise course set for us by that wise and good man 100 years ago today. We are all living witnesses to Abraham Lincoln's pledge, and that pledge continues to be our commitment to a suffering humanity on this day.

With malice toward none in this year of 1965 and with charity for all but with firmness in the right now as then as God gives us the knowledge to see the right this is our commitment, ever humbly remembering in our wealth and strength and gratefully in our riches now as then that America is indeed the last best hope on earth. [Applause.]

Chairman PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Vice President.

There is at this point a place of particular honor that the joint committee and I have reserved for the Honorable FRED SCHWENGEL. The former Representative from the First District of Iowa is the father and the chief inspiration of this commemoration today. Indeed, it was he, who, in the first instance, introduced the joint resolution in the 88th Congress that is now public law and constitutes the congressional authority for these proceedings. He will present the historian on our program.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Honorable FRED SCHWENGEL.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, my fellow countrymen, first I want to thank very sincerely my successor as chairman of the joint committee, the Honorable MELVIN PRICE, for his and the committee's gracious gesture inviting me to introduce the historian-speaker of the day.

My heart, of course, is altogether in the Lincoln story and in the glorious chronicle and tradition of our country.

It happens also that my association has been close and more or less constant over the years with the remarkable author and memorialist whom I am about to present.

It is not unusual for the Congress of the United States to invite the outstanding contemporary historians and poets to participate in events of this nature.

We have had Carl Sandburg in the recent past.

Further back we had the great historian, George Bancroft.

Today we have a noted Lincoln authority and a distinguished man of letters. His reputation and fame I believe will live through the centuries.

Ladies and gentlemen for today's major commentary on the significance of Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address, I have the honor to present to you my friend and one of the foremost historians of our time, Mr. Bruce Catton.

Mr. BRUCE CATTON. One hundred years ago today Abraham Lincoln, in this place, delivered one of the greatest of all his speeches—his second inaugural. A few days later a friend complimented him on this address, and Lincoln said that he did not think the speech would be immediately popular; because, he said:

"Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between

the Almighty and them. To deny it, however, in this case, is to deny that there is a God governing the world."

The second inaugural was in fact a brooding, mystic attempt to explore that difference of purpose as it applied to the American Civil War; it was a reminder that in times of great crisis men somehow do more than they mean to do and serve an end larger than they are able to see.

Americans of 1865, both in the North and in the South, greatly needed such a reminder. They had been through the most terrible 4 years in their history, years that had tried them to the utmost. In those 4 years, the lives of more than 630,000 young Americans had been lost; a higher number, by the way, than has been recorded by all of our other wars put together, from the Revolution down through Korea. Out of long agony and great bewilderment, people desperately needed to know what all of this had accomplished. Had they done something that would finally be worth all that it had cost—worth it to those who had won, and also to those who had lost—or was it simply an empty tragedy, meaningless save that it testified to the mighty reserves of courage and endurance which the human spirit can display in time of trial?

Abraham Lincoln did not try to give them a soft, easy answer. Instead he reminded them that in 1861, trying to make peace, they had instead made a war, and that it was not the kind of war they had supposed it was going to be. When the war came, men on both sides fought to the utmost to preserve a cherished past. They saw that past in different ways, to be sure, one side fighting for Union and the other side fighting for separation; but in North and South alike they had really fought to keep the quiet, uncomplicated national life they were used to. They wanted to get back to something that seemed to be in danger of slipping away from them. Yet in 1865 the one thing that was clear to everyone was that instead of preserving the past they had destroyed it. America could never again be what it had been before 1861. Its people had opened a door to the future, and although no one knew what the future was going to be like they had to go on into it because there was no other place for them to go. In Lincoln's unforgettable words: "Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding." Here was the most poignant of human tragedies. Each side, as he pointed out, read the same Bible and prayed to the same God: "the prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully." Then he added the moving conclusion: "The Almighty has His own purposes."

This speech, then, was first of all a reminder that we are moving on a tide more powerful than we are. History is not simply a meaningless record of unrelated events, of accidents without cause and tragedies without recompense; it follows, in some way that goes beyond our immediate understanding a moral imperative, and it is up to us to adjust ourselves to it. A couple of years earlier Abraham Lincoln had cried out: "My fellow citizens, we cannot escape history," and he had pleaded: "We must disenthrall ourselves." Now, with the war at last coming to a close, he called for an end to malice—an end, that is, to the fears and hatreds and suspicions that cause war and poison peace—and a return to

THIS IS A STREET SCENE THAT LINCOLN MIGHT HAVE WITNESSED.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PRESENTS A MILITARY SPECTACLE IN 1865.

the charity and understanding that enable men to move with the great tide of history instead of trying to swim against it.

One of the notable things about the second inaugural is that it is not exultant. It contains no talk of victory. Here was a speech made at the very moment of triumph, but the triumph is not mentioned. The mood is like that of the Gettysburg Address, in which Lincoln took the position that victory by itself was not enough. At Gettysburg he put the emphasis on liberty and equality, and instead of dedicating the ground where the soldiers had been buried he called on his listeners to dedicate themselves—to something that might in the end justify the agony Gettysburg had cost. So it was here. Lincoln wanted to look to the future—to a reunited nation which, at fearful cost to both sides, had at last rid itself of the crippling blight of slavery and could go on now to realize the magnificent ideals that had inspired it from the beginning.

This had been in his mind all along. In the winter of 1861, when he was on his way to Washington to begin his first term as President, he had stopped at Trenton, N.J., to address the State senate, and in that speech he said that he had always felt that George Washington's army at Trenton had been fighting—as he put it—"for something more than common—something that held out a great promise to all the people of the world, to all time to come." He said then that he hoped that he himself might become an instrument, in the hands of the Almighty "and of this, His almost chosen people, for perpetuating the object of that great struggle." Running all through the second inaugural is the deep conviction that the "something more than common" which might bring hope to everyone, everywhere, had somehow been brought a little nearer to realization in the four terrible years of the Civil War.

Yet even though he emphasized this point, President Lincoln said nothing whatever about specific plans for the difficult time of reconstruction that lay ahead. Inviting his countrymen to look to the future, he did not give them a blueprint to show what the future ought to be like or how it might be constructed. In the second inaugural there is not a hint of the concrete things he might be preparing to ask people to do. Instead of recommending a course of action he simply called for a new mental and emotional attitude. In no sense did he lay out anything resembling a program.

Perhaps that is the strangest thing about this great speech. It almost seems as if Lincoln were saying that if men's hearts were right their heads could be trusted. What he wanted most of all, as he began his second term in the White House, was nationwide understanding of the inner meaning of the terrible experience that was then coming to an end. Somehow, suffering much at their own hands, the American people had pushed their national horizon outward to infinity. Abraham Lincoln obviously believed that if that fact could be fully grasped the people would do what had to be done.

So he offered no suggestions, even though a definite program for action was greatly needed. The country has to be put back together again and the sections could not be nailed together with bayonets. Reunion had to be accepted in such a way that it would endure forever by common consent. Lincoln

did not say how this ought to be done; he simply called on everyone to shed the crippling emotions born of war and build on a basis of good will and understanding. In the same way he said nothing at all about the way in which four million former slaves should be brought forward into full freedom. Instead—devoting nearly half of his brief speech to the subject of slavery—he defined slavery as an immense evil, pointed out that both sides shared in the responsibility for its existence, and remarked that both sides had paid an awful price for its removal. For the moment, that was all he had to say. What he apparently wanted more than anything else, on March 4, 1865, was for people to read the lesson of the past prayerfully and earnestly before they began to build the future.

And that of course is why this centennial of the second inaugural is so much worth commemorating today. That speech was nothing less than a challenge to all men to recognize the divine purpose that had been served, to put themselves in tune with it, and then to get on with the job. And that is a challenge to us, today, as well as to the people who stood here a century ago to listen to it.

For what Lincoln was saying then remains true. The Civil War was not an end but a beginning. One great obstacle to the advance of human freedom and brotherhood had been destroyed—and therefore an inescapable responsibility rested on the shoulders of this, "His almost chosen people," to build anew on the progress that had been made.

Today we are compelled to realize that during the last century poor progress was made. Only now are we beginning to insist that the broader freedom that was won in the Civil War must be made good all across the board in the realities of day-to-day life. Only now are we beginning to see that in our land there can be no room for a second-class citizenship, and that the freedom of the most fortunate of us is limited by the freedom that can be enjoyed by the least fortunate.

The Civil War ended a century ago, and the brief and pain it caused no longer have any place in the memories of living men; but the cause that was served then still lives, and the responsibility which the war created still exists. It rests upon our shoulders, here and now, today. As Abraham Lincoln said, we cannot escape history.

Nor can we escape the sobering knowledge that what we do can serve ends that we ourselves do not always see. You may if you choose deny that a hidden purpose runs through history, but it is impossible to deny that history is inexorable, bringing far-reaching results out of innumerable small actions. Whether we mean it or not, we are always moving—in one direction or another. If for instance we accept the notion that our classless American society really does contain classes which must be kept on their separate levels, we open the way to a denial of all freedoms. If we accept a racist doctrine for one group, we accept it for all. Freedom is a seamless robe—cut it anywhere and you destroy all of it. There is no use trying to find an easy ground halfway between Abraham Lincoln and Adolf Hitler. There simply is not any such place.

What we do with our responsibility today is of terrible importance.

We live in a time of great trouble and perplexity, when no man can see more than a

few feet along the road ahead. In the last two generations we have seen the past destroyed for all the world. Immense new forces are in action, profound changes are being made, all of the old certainties seem to be disappearing. To see us through this time of trial we have no better reliance than the ancient faith that lighted our way in the past. Now as never before we need to remember that what we are struggling for is, as Lincoln said, "something more than common—something that holds out a great promise to all the people of the world, to all time to come." That "something more than common" is of course the thing we have always been dedicated to—human freedom, complete, unabridged and eternal, here and everywhere, based on the belief in the dignity and worth of the individual human being. It still moves with power, and it is above everything else important for us to continue our dedication to it.

On the last day of his life—Good Friday, April 14, 1865—Lincoln told his Cabinet about a haunting dream he had had the night before; a dream that had often come to him in the past, always on the eve of some great event. As Gideon Welles remembered it, Lincoln said he dreamed that he was in an indiscribable ship, that was "moving with great rapidity toward a dark and indefinite shore." We usually take it for granted that in that eerie dream Lincoln simply had a fey moment of second sight, in which he saw his own death approaching but failed to recognize it. But he spoke also for his people, North and South, of that generation and of this. We are all moving on the tide toward a dark and indefinite shore. We have no chart, and the lights are dim. We only know that we are on our way toward something incalculable. What we eventually find there, like the progress we make, will depend in the last analysis on what we carry in our own hearts.

When he stood here a century ago Abraham Lincoln was talking to us, and his urging is still good: That we go forward without malice, with charity for all the struggling peoples of the earth, standing firmly for the right as God permits us to see it—to the end that we may do all in our power "to achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace, among ourselves and with all nations."

Chairman Price. We have just had an impressive and penetrating insight from a great and a sympathetic historian to the immortal words spoken here a century ago.

In a moment or two, after the necessary rearrangement of the setting, bringing us back through a whole century of time, we will all be witness to the great scene that, for the opening of a second term, reestablished Abraham Lincoln as the President of the United States. We will see recreated on this spot the image of the agonizing action, when, at the moment of impending victory, Abraham Lincoln bound up the open wounds of the Nation with the bandage of reconciliation and compassion.

For the high drama of this priceless instant in man's march to freedom, this committee of the Congress, has, I must repeat, entrusted the art and the sincerity, the authenticity and the emotion, to Dore Schary, who is among the greatest executive and writing talents in the American theater; to his assistant, Mr. Joel Freeman, and their staff; to the players from

Catholic University and the young people of B'nai B'rith, all of whom, now, in emphasis for the second time, I am pleased to accord the acknowledgements of the Congress of the United States, expressed through this joint committee.

But today there is an element unique in a pageant even of this dimension.

This new ingredient, this totally original touch, this dynamic and hitherto unexampled feature, is the presence among us—as the narrator of no less a distinguished American than the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. Twice a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, a former Governor of Illinois, and, above all, a devout and recognized Lincoln scholar, his role today is the key in many ways to the reenactment we are about to witness.

Thus, in another moment or so, Ambassador Stevenson, one of the foremost figures of our time, will take his place as chronicler and narrator, and fill us in on the color and the atmosphere of this place a hundred years ago, explaining much of the reenactment as it proceeds.

And now I turn the program over to this brilliant and internationally famous American—Adlai Stevenson—who will take his place as soon as the stage has been reset.

Ambassador STEVENSON. We are met here, March 4, 1965, to mark the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural. Washington, a hundred years ago, had a very different look. A writer for the Evening Star in this city, reported:

> This 4th of March 1865 opened rather disagreeably, especially in the eyes of those designing to take part in the procession and who do not relish having their fancy fixin's spotted by drenching rain and mudbath combined. The night had been drizzling and this morning, about 6 o'clock, a heavy gale sprang up from the south lasting but for a few minutes and doing considerable damage, uprooting shade trees. It was followed by brighter skies through the morning, but as the day wore on, it became pretty certain that the manhood of the processionists was to be tried by a march of considerable discomfort.

It was further reported that the Engineer Corps had made a survey for the purpose of determining the practicability of laying pontoons from the Capitol to the White House, but it was found that the mud bottom was too soft to hold the anchors of the boats and the project was abandoned.

Wryly the reporter commented:

> The police were careful to confine all to the sidewalks who could not swim. At some of the shallow crossings, a steady stream of people were passing throughout the day, some of whom dashed out into the avenue in the most reckless manner, but fortunately no one is believed to have been lost.

The Nation was still at war and the ceremonies had a military look due to the presence of many generals and their aides.

There was some anticipation that secessionists would make an effort to prevent the President-elect from taking his oath of office and according to our reporter, this possibility caused an extraordinary rush to the city some days in advance of the inauguration. All roads leading to Washington were heavily picketed and all the bridges were guarded with extra vigilance. Cavalry units were assigned to a continual search for suspicious looking characters. The dark rumors faded as the day drew on and the visitors became more interested in the approaching cere-

AQUEDUCT BRIDGE AS SEEN FROM VIRGINIA IN LINCOLN'S DAY.

LONG BRIDGE IN THE CAPITAL AND OTHER POINTS WERE STRICTLY GUARDED DURING INAUGURATION.

monies and less concerned with the possibility of violence.

Enterprising pickpockets who had made their way from other cities were carefully watched or corralled by detectives.

Needless to say, the hotels were crowded and firehouses provided extra sleeping spaces. No mention is made if there was a charge for these accommodations.

With Grant's victories in the West, the war was soon to be won, but at this point in 1865, the Nation was tired. Determined, but tired. The agony of the war and its horrible casualties had created a festering anger that supported the Union's resolve and tempered the weariness.

It was a Saturday and the Senate had continued in session all Friday night until 7 o'clock in the morning. But it reconvened 3 hours later at 10 o'clock. The Senate Chambers were crowded and noisy and several Senators complained that there was so much confusion that they did not know which bills the Senate was considering.

Apparently the Sergeant at Arms achieved some semblance of order and one amendment to a bill under discussion declared that—

> No citizen of the United States shall be excluded from any railroad car, steamboat or other conveyance on account of any State or municipal law * * * the penalty being $500 fine or imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years.

The amendment was passsed—yeas 21, nays 14.

While debate on that matter had been going on, Cabinet members and Justices of the Supreme Court had entered the Chamber. They were followed by members of the diplomatic corps in their ornate and elegant official dress. Soon Members of the House arrived and the floor was filled. The hour of 12 was approaching. Vice President Hamlin delivered his valedictory and introduced the Vice-President-elect, the Honorable Andrew Johnson, who was ready to take the oath of office. Mr. Johnson first delivered a speech identi-

fying himself as a plebian and maintained to everyone crowding the Chamber that the power of the United States came from the people. He took the opportunity to mention that Tennessee—even though it had seceded—was a State of this Union and he thanked God that it was. After offering these verbal credentials, Mr. Johnson was sworn in and the Senate again adjourned—for a moment.

Then Vice President Johnson assumed the chair and called the new Senate to order. The newly elected Senators then took office and proceedings were terminated until 12 o'clock on Monday, March 6.

At the White House, a large crowd had gathered, waiting to see President Lincoln start the procession to the Capitol. It was not until 11 o'clock that everyone, including a number of U.S. marshals, learned that the President was working at the Capitol. Mrs. Lincoln entered her carriage in the company of Senators Harlan and Anthony and under escort of the Union Light Guard, drove in advance of the procession to the Capitol.

It was a fine procession. It included police, squadrons of the New York Cavalry, fire brigades, floats, companies of marines, mounted and marching bands, and all manners of marshals, officials, and military units.

As the hour of 12 approached, the black clouds which had threatened rain dispersed and the sun came through, lighting up the parade.

Crowds were massed in front of the Capitol and as the Marine Band struck up appropriate tunes, the favored dignitaries and officials came to take their places on the platform.

[The officials appear]

Ambassador Stevenson. The marshal of the District of Columbia, Ward Hill Lamon, escorting Mrs. Lincoln.

The ex-Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin.

Members of the Supreme Court of the United States headed by the Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, George T. Brown.

The Vice President, Andrew Johnson.

The Secretary of the Senate, John W. Forney.

Members of the Senate, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, Governors of States and Territories, and escorts and guests.

[As the last official is seated]

Ambassador Stevenson. There was a moment of quiet and then the crowd heard the drum ruffles and the first sounds of "Hail to the Chief" as President Lincoln appeared and made his way to the podium.

[President Lincoln appears and the Marine Band plays "Hail to the Chief"]

Ambassador Stevenson. It was a short address, less than 700 words. The second half of the speech contains 332 words. It is in this latter part where again we see the evidence of Lincoln's incredible gift with words. Of those 332 words, 265 are of one syllable. It is a superb lesson of style for writers and speakers.

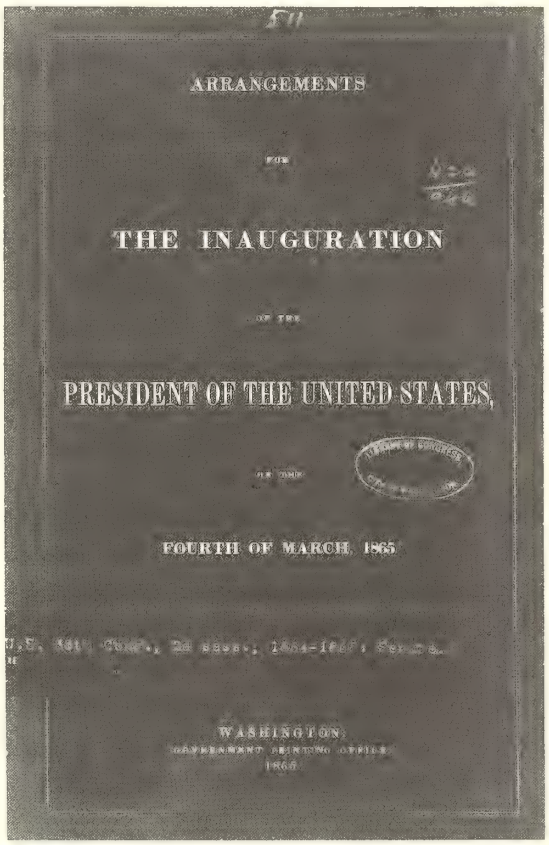
[Lincoln goes to podium]

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

[Mr. LINCOLN]. Fellow countrymen, at this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential Office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of 4 years, during which public declarations had not been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the Nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this 4 years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the Nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population was colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each

REPRODUCED HERE IS THE ORIGINAL PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURATION. (SEE ALSO PAGES 32 AND 33)


ARRANGEMENTS

FOR

THE INAUGURATION

OF THE

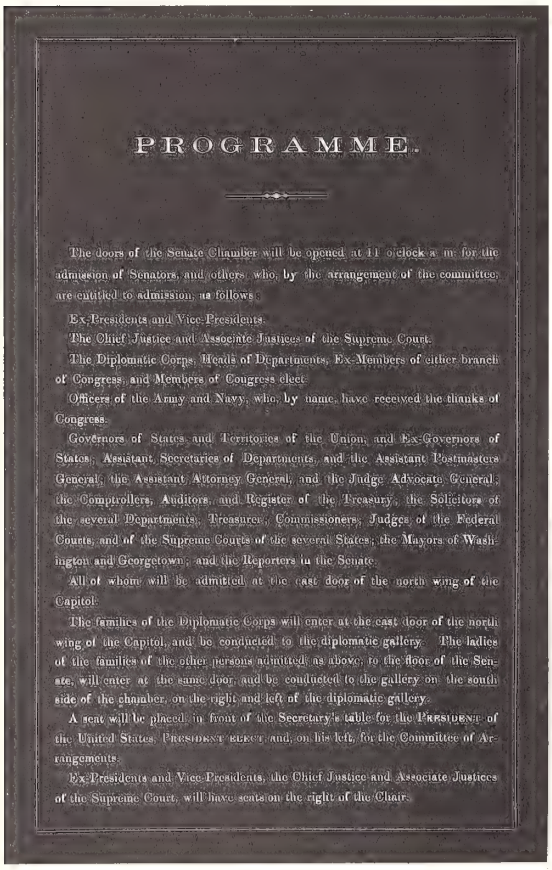
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ON THE

FOURTH OF MARCH 1865

WASHINGTON

looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time. He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until



PROGRAMME.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock a. m. for the admission of Senators, and others, who, by the arrangement of the committee are entitled to admission, as follows:

Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, Ex-Members of either branch of Congress, and Members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

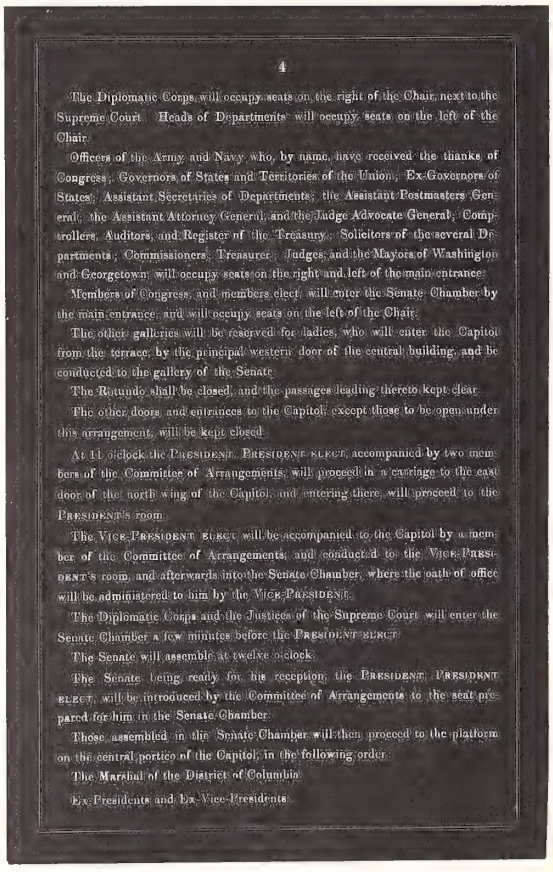
Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and Ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmasters General, the Assistant Attorney General, and the Judge Advocate General, the Comptrollers, Auditors, and Register of the Treasury, the Solicitors of the several Departments, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges of the Federal Courts, and of the Supreme Courts of the several States, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the Reporters in the Senate.

All of whom will be admitted at the east door of the north wing of the Capitol.

The families of the Diplomatic Corps will enter at the east door of the north wing of the Capitol, and be conducted to the diplomatic gallery. The ladies of the families of the other persons admitted as above, to the floor of the Senate, will enter at the same door, and be conducted to the gallery on the south side of the chamber, on the right and left of the diplomatic gallery.

A seat will be placed, in front of the Secretary's table for the PRESIDENT of the United States, PRESIDENT ELECT, and, on his left, for the Committee of Arrangements.

Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, will have seats on the right of the Chair.



4

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats on the right of the Chair, next to the Supreme Court. Heads of Departments will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.

Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, Governors of States and Territories of the Union, Ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, the Assistant Postmasters General, the Assistant Attorney General, and the Judge Advocate General, Comptrollers, Auditors, and Register of the Treasury, Solicitors of the several Departments, Commissioners, Treasurer, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, will occupy seats on the right and left of the main entrance.

Members of Congress, and members elect, will enter the Senate Chamber by the main entrance, and will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.

The other galleries will be reserved for ladies, who will enter the Capitol from the terrace, by the principal western door of the central building, and be conducted to the gallery of the Senate.

The Rotunda shall be closed, and the passages leading thereto kept clear.

The other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be open under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

At 11 o'clock the PRESIDENT, PRESIDENT ELECT, accompanied by two members of the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed in a carriage to the east door of the north wing of the Capitol, and entering there, will proceed to the PRESIDENT'S room.

The VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT will be accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted to the VICE-PRESIDENT'S room, and afterwards into the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to him by the VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Senate will assemble at twelve o'clock.

The Senate being ready for his reception, the PRESIDENT, PRESIDENT ELECT, will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seat prepared for him in the Senate Chamber.

Those assembled in the Senate Chamber will then proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol, in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.

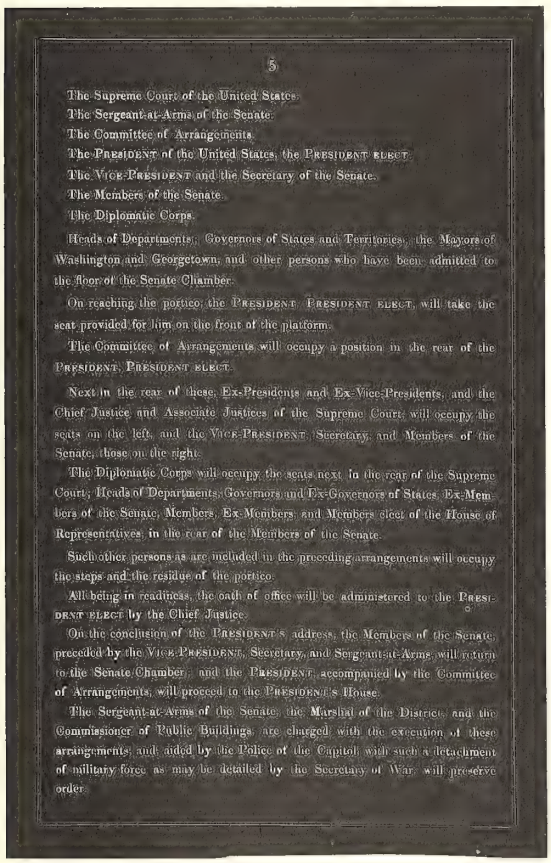
Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice-Presidents.

all the wealth piled by the bondsman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Ambassador STEVENSON. Sometime after President Lincoln made his address, he was asked of his views concerning it. He said:

I expect it to wear as well as, perhaps better than anything I have produced; but I believe it is not immediately popular. Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them. To deny it however, in this case, is to deny that there is a God governing the world. It is a truth which I thought needed to be told, and, as whatever of humiliation there is in it falls most directly on myself, I thought others might afford for me to tell it.



5

The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The PRESIDENT of the United States, the PRESIDENT ELECT.
The VICE-PRESIDENT and the Secretary of the Senate.
The Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber.

On reaching the portico the PRESIDENT, PRESIDENT ELECT, will take the seat provided for him on the front of the platform.

The Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the PRESIDENT, PRESIDENT ELECT.

NEXT in the rear of these, Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice-Presidents, and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the seats on the left, and the VICE-PRESIDENT, Secretary, and Members of the Senate, those on the right.

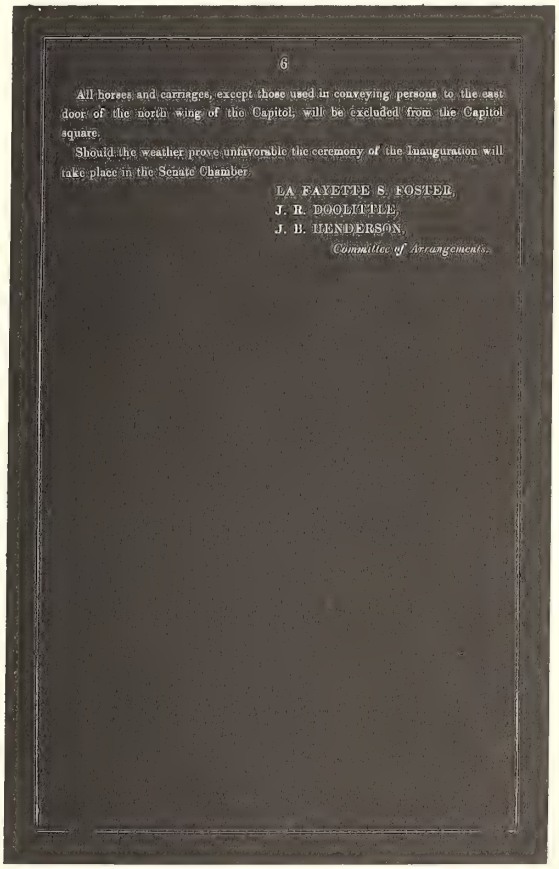
The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court; Heads of Departments, Governors and Ex-Governors of States, Ex-Members of the Senate, Members, Ex-Members, and Members elect of the House of Representatives, in the rear of the Members of the Senate.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the PRESIDENT ELECT by the Chief Justice.

On the conclusion of the PRESIDENT'S address, the Members of the Senate, preceded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, will return to the Senate Chamber, and the PRESIDENT, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed to the PRESIDENT'S House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, the Marshal of the District, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, are charged with the execution of these arrangements, and aided by the Police of the Capitol with such a detachment of military force as may be detailed by the Secretary of War, will preserve order.



6

All horses and carriages, except those used in conveying persons to the east door of the north wing of the Capitol, will be excluded from the Capitol square.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the ceremony of the Inauguration will take place in the Senate Chamber.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,
J. R. DOOLITTLE,
J. B. HENDERSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

Neither the President nor the audience to whom he spoke knew that some of those words were to become immortal.

[Lincoln goes to the podium to be joined by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase]

PRESIDENT'S OATH OF OFFICE

Chief Justice CHASE and the PRESIDENT (the oath of office). I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. (Article II of the Constitution.)

Ambassador STEVENSON. And now the day began anew for the President. There were dispatches to read. Field orders to be discussed. Plans, bills, dreams to be considered for the days of peace to come. There was left the drive back to the White House. A drive to take the soon to be martyred President on his way to his destiny. The words he spoke are meaningful today as they were then. They are meaningful not only to Americans but to citizens of all nations of the world in these troubled and tormented days. Let us pray that what he said then will act as a beacon for good and just men today and in years to come.

Chairman PRICE. It must be apparent to all of us—as it certainly is to the joint committee—that this reenactment surpassed, in its detail and perfection, the fondest expectations of those who helped to bring it to pass.

We congratulate them all. I salute the Honorable Fred Schwengel for his brilliant efforts, and Mr. William Coblenz, of the Library of Congress, as director of research.

Again I want to thank Speaker JOHN W. MCCORMACK, whose cooperation was so wholehearted, to Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY to whom we owe so much, and to our distinguished historian, Bruce Catton. We are thankful also to the presence here of members of the U.S. Supreme Court and the diplomatic corps, and to our guests here on the Capitol plaza, and the viewers on television and the auditors on radio.

Now once more we invoke the blessing of almighty God by returning to our contemporary program and closing the 100th anniversary commemoration of the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, with the benediction from our old friend, the Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate.

Chaplain HARRIS. And now let us go forth to serve the present age, whose standards and acts are being weighed in the scales of justice by that one of whom a historic voice at this spot a century ago this day declared the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. Send us forth into this divided world vowing here as did Thy servant, Abraham Lincoln, 100 years ago to bind up the wounds that hate has made, and with malice toward none, with charity for all, and with firmness in the right as Thou dost give us to see the right to strive on to finish the work we are in and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations. Amen.

Chairman PRICE. Ladies and gentlemen, the commemoration is ended.

The Inaugural Committee for the Lincoln Second Inaugural, March 4, 1865, prepared the following arrangements which were procured by the Joint Committee on Arrangements for the one hundredth anniversary commemoration from the Library of Congress.

The Lincoln Procession

THE ORDER of the procession down the East Front of the Capitol on the day Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States for the second time was detailed in a subsequent report, March 20, 1865, in the Daily Globe, of Washington, D.C. This report was taken from an account of a special session of the Senate on March 4, 1865, the day of the inauguration.

According to the report of the special session the order of the procession was like this:

Those assembled in the Senate Chamber proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia	[Ward Hill Lamon]
The ex-Vice President	[Hannibal Hamlin]
The Supreme Court of the United States	
The Sergeant of Arms of the Senate	[George T. Brown]
The President of the United States, the President elect	[Abraham Lincoln]
The Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate	[Andrew Johnson and John W. Forney]
The members of the Senate	
The Diplomatic Corps	
Heads of Departments	
Governors of States and Territories	
The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown	
Other persons admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber	

UNVEILING OF HITHERTO UNKNOWN LINCOLN PORTRAIT, STATUTORY HALL, U.S. CAPITOL: (L. TO R.) MRS. DOROTHY MESERVE KUNHARDT, OF NEW YORK CITY, OWNER OF THE MESERVE COLLECTION OF LINCOLNIANA; FRED SCHWENGEL, FORMER IOWA REPRESENTATIVE, WHO PRESIDED; MISS JOSEPHINE COBB, NATIONAL ARCHIVES; REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD W. ROBISON, OF OWEGO, N.Y.; MR. AND MRS. LEWIS B. PARMERTON, OF OWEGO; MR. ROSCOE GELLER, PRESIDENT OF THE TIOGA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, OWNERS OF THE PORTRAIT; AND PRESIDENT ELDEN E. BILLINGS OF THE LINCOLN GROUP OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Commemoration Events

COLLATERAL TO THE

Major Ceremony and Reenactment

THE COMMEMORATION was signalized by several incidental but memorable events collateral to the principal ceremony and reenactment. One of these inside the Capitol edifice proper, and about a half hour before the main program was to begin, was the unveiling of an oil portrait of Abraham Lincoln never exhibited publicly before. It is known that the artist, working from a Mathew Brady photograph, was a contemporary of Lincoln whose name was withheld pending its announcement at some date to be determined by the Tioga County Historical Society, of Owego, N.Y., who own the painting.

The authenticity of the portrait bears the imprimatur of Miss Josephine Cobb, an authority on iconography at the National Archives and a Lincoln devotee active in bringing the find to the commemoration exercises. The portrait first made its appearance in Washington, D.C., through the offices of Representative Howard W. Robison, of New York, whose home is in Owego, where the Tioga County Historical Society engaged his interest, leading to the portrait's authentication and soon its restoration by Mrs. Minna Horwitz Nagel, a conservator with the Pierpont Morgan Library of New York.

Circumstances of the unveiling were particularly pertinent to the commemoration. Statuary Hall where it took place had been the Chamber of the House of Representatives when Lincoln was a Congressman from Illinois in 1847–48. Behind the portrait at the unveiling was an American flag that had been flown in Washington, D.C. on the day of the Lincoln funeral. The actual unveiling was done by Mrs. Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt, of New York, noted authority of Lincoln photographs and Lincoln history.

Former Representative Fred Schwengel, of Iowa, presided.

Among the guests and speakers were:

Roscoe Geller, president of the Tioga County Historical Society; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Parmerton, of Owego; Elden Billings, president of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, that helped sponsor the event, and members and officers of the Group; Mrs. Minna Horowitz Nagel; and others.

A dinner at the Capitol Hill Club, near the Capitol, Wednesday evening, March 3, 1965,

ROBERT RYAN'S ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEETS REP. HOWARD W. ROBISON, OF N.Y.

provided an opportunity for the principal participants—or most of them—in the commemorative exercises to meet socially, including wives, members of families, and friends. Thus Chairman Melvin Price, of the Joint Committee on Arrangements, presented by the evening's toastmaster, Fred Schwengel, spoke briefly. Dore Schary, the producer, and Robert Ryan, the actor, were introduced, Bruce Catton, too, being called upon for the applause of the guests. Similar honors were accorded Senator Paul H. Douglas, of Illinois, Representatives Winfield K. Denton, of Indiana, Paul Findley, of Illinois, and Mr. and Mrs. George Cashman, Curators of the Lincoln Tomb at Springfield.

The Cashmans had come from Illinois to participate in an ancillary program of their own.

This was the third side-event of the commemoration and took place in the Speaker's dining room of the Capitol with Representative Findley as sponsor, March 4, 1965, the day following the commemoration ceremonies proper. The outstanding guest was Speaker John W. McCormack who volunteered his support on the spot for a necessary reprinting of the commemoration program to be used in connection with the forthcoming Committee report of the commemoration ceremonies and reenactment, due some time in June 1965. Former Representative Fred Schwengel, an old authority on Lincoln commemorations, predicted that the prints in connection with these second inaugural centennial events would soon become collectors' items.

Ralph E. Becker, Chairman of the Special Program Committee, showed the gathering the Lincoln medal (see picture p. 48) especially struck off in honor of the centennial. It was after this that the Cashmans, with Mrs. Cashman as narrator, presented a series of carefully planned and authentically related color slides that told in pictures the life of Lincoln from his birth to his burial.

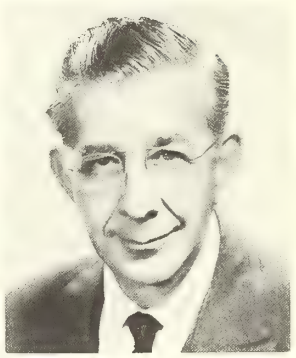
Dore Schary Comments

THE WORK surrounding the staging and filming of the Reenactment of Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural reminds me of the old story of the bass player in the orchestra who was acutely aware during a certain concerto that all he played was a series of notes. These came to sound monotonous and repetitive to him.

He took the night off and went into the concert hall to listen to the orchestra. He returned home and told his wife happily that he had had no idea that those few notes he played created the wonderful sound which he had heard sitting in the concert hall.

Everyone who worked on the staging and filming of the Lincoln Reenactment played some notes and I trust that the combined result was something worth while. Chief among the contributors was, of course, Ambassador Stevenson and Robert Ryan, but special mention has to be made of former Congressman Fred Schwengel, the Coordinator of the Lincoln Reenactment, and certainly I must give a special thank you to William A. Coblenz of the Library of Congress whose thorough and patient coorperation was of enormous value and whose knowledge and experience stepped us off on the right foot.

Mr. Joel Freeman, my Production Assistant, and the assistant directorial aid of my son Jeb, helped me during that long day of March 4th, 1965.



And then came the long and arduous task of putting the film together. We had to find pictorial material to back up the narration, get the exact sound and music we wanted, and trim, rearrange and rerecord some of the voices.

One of the ironic GI remarks that came out of World War II was "I found a home in the Army." Well, the fact is and I say this with no irony, I found a home in the Army at the Motion Picture Center in Long Island. Mr. Frank Payne, a producer, and Mr. Robert Mathews, a film editor, moved in beside me and went to work and they brought to their jobs long experience and expert skill. If the film works, it is because they made it work.

I am grateful to all those who helped me. Perhaps by putting together all those little sounds each of us made, we have produced something of merit.

What we all started with was a reverence for Abraham Lincoln and what we have ended with is, I trust, a worthy tribute to his memory.

DORE SCHARY

Joint Committee on Arrangements Evaluates Impact of the Decision of the Congress of the United States to Commemorate the Centennial of the Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States

The Committee's Evaluation

THE JOINT COMMITTEE on Arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of the Lincoln Second Inauguration is sincerely and profoundly moved to report, on the highest level of satisfaction, that the merely immediate impact of the event produced the most fruitful and exciting values on behalf of the American inheritage and the public interest. Its residual values cannot so early be computed but they promise on the basis of manifest evidences to be little short of extraordinary. All this was achieved through the employment of the regular government agencies and personnel and at an absolutely irreducible minimum of expense.

In fact the total appropriation for the event by Congress was $25,000, of which, as of this writing, a goodly portion may be returned to the Treasury.

It is impossible to estimate the inspirational influence of the event proper on the 30,000 to 35,000 people present on the Capitol Plaza as the contemporary ceremony and the reenactment unfolded because inspiration is not a measurable quantity. Nor can the Committee say, like an answer to a poll or a problem in arithmetic, just how much appreciation of American history and the American dream was advanced at home and abroad—and will be in the future—by this commemoration and the monumental acceptance and public attention the centennial received throughout the Nation and in many parts of the world—including the Soviet Union.

The centennial, as a fact in history, was to be sure a landmark in the chronicle of free government apart from any celebration of the event. But the focus of interest, national and international, was provided by this official, congressionally ordered and directed commemoration on the East Front of the Capitol of the United States. Here were assembled on this day the eyes and ears of the Nation and the world through the communication media for which very special arrangements had been provided. The Capitol itself afforded one of the world's most dignified and respected stage sets for the exercises. The immediate setting and platform were of course precisely pertinent because, with slight variations due to alterations to the East Front authorized by Congress in 1955, this was the spot almost exactly where the second inaugural of Abraham Lincoln had actually taken place. And the lofty distinction of the orators of the day, and the assurance of excellence of the film to come from the reenactment because of the professional

talent behind it, guaranteed contemporary and historic attention.

The members of the Senate and the House and their guests, and the audience, so far as possible generally, were furnished a comprehensive and excellently compiled program of the occasion, assembled by Lloyd A. Dunlap, of the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress, and rushed through the Government Printing Office at high pressure through the offices of H. Newlin Megill, a consultant to the Committee. A copy of this program may be found in a pocket of this report.

Moreover, the convenience of the guests and the notables on the platform had the advantage of skillful arrangements by the Capitol Police under Chief Carl D. Schamp and Captain Leonard H. Ballard—old and experienced hands at handling huge Capitol crowds. All automobile parking on the Capitol grounds was prohibited for the period of the exercises.

Much of this perfection of detail resulted from careful planning in advance by the office of the Architect of the Capitol through the supervising engineer, Thomas F. Clancy, and the assistant supervising engineer, Carl S. Fogle. There was also the overseership and participation of T. Sutton Jett, the Regional Director of the Department of the Interior; Cornelius W. Heine of that Department's National Park Service, who directed the carpentering and planning of the inaugural stand to conform as much as may be to the stand of a hundred years ago, and the overall direction of these aspects of the program by Don Robert Kendall, the staging manager, working out of the office of Representative William G. Bray, of Indiana, a member of this, the Joint Committee on Arrangements.

A painstakingly engineered asset of the event that helped bring the voices of the participating groups and individuals to the crowds and that stored the happenings, syllable for syllable, on tape and film, was the apparatus furnished the Committee by the MDWUSA Signal Support Unit of the Audio Visual Communication Center, of Fort Myer, Va., under Signal Corps Lt. Charles Badgett. For reasons outside the control of this unit the coverage was not total although adequate for the most part so that the success, however incomplete, was beyond normal expectations.

On an even greater technical level of proficiency and vital because it is a record for history, was the work of the Photographic Division, Pictorial and Audio Visual Directorate, of the Office of Chief of Communications and Electronics, Department of the Army. This outfit, with a most competent team of engineers and technicians, operated under the direction of the Division's chief, Col. Charles E. Campbell. Its work dovetailed with the needs of Dore Schary, producer of the reenactment, and worked with its companion unit of MDW for the filming in sound of the contemporary program as well as the reenactment.

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, through the Division of Operations and Maintenance of the regional office, provided more than some 2,000 chairs for members of the House and the Senate, and for the diplomatic corps. From the same source came the inaugural stand proper, the low Victorian table of the type used by Lincoln, and the small, set-apart platform, from which the famous narrator, Ambassador

HORSE-DRAWN CARRIAGE OF ABOUT LINCOLN VINTAGE USED IN RE-ENACTENT DEPARTURE.

ROBERT RYAN AS LINCOLN MOUNTS CARRIAGE AFTER INAUGURATION

Adlai Stevenson, performed his role.

The four sections of platforms varying from 5 to 15 feet in height, which the regional office set up for the use of motion picture and other cameras, and for the apparatus of the several TV networks, were planned so as to offer a minimum of obstruction to the crowd's full view of the proceedings. In fact the arrangement of the seats especially provided for members of Congress, diplomats, and other invited guests, gave them at least an unimpeded view of the ceremonies.

An item of authentic color that proved so satisfying to the Committee, the crowds, the communication media and the record, was the Civil War vintage carriage that took the 1965 Abraham Lincoln from the scene in front of the Capitol ostensibly to the White House. This was not the actual conveyance in which President Lincoln rode at any time, but it was the carriage used by President Ulysses S. Grant at his inauguration. This time the carriage merely circled the Capitol. And this was about as near as the Committee could come to the authentic thing. There was supplied in addition another carriage of identical vintage, and this was the conveyance in which the 1965 Mary Todd Lincoln drove behind the President, in departing from the Capitol Plaza. The Grant carriage which the Committee had carefully insured with a $20,000 policy came to the project through the offices of Chairman Paul J. Sedgwick of the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission, and is the property of S. J. Meeks' son, of Washington, D.C., who built the carriage originally, the present inheritor of the enterprise being Fearson S. Meeks. The other carriage was provided through the cooperation of Col. Joseph B. Conmy, Jr., of the 1st Battalion (Reinf), 3d Infantry (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, Va., Capt. Morris L. Coston being in charge. The headquarters of this battalion also furnished four white horses, two for each carriage, and the drivers in costume, who looked every inch out of the Lincoln era.

The cumulative effect of arrangements so thorough and detailed and the brilliant oratory throughout from the most important figures in American government and the world of scholarship was reflected in the acclaim audible on the spot and in printed and video form afterward. The body of this

CAMERAS OF 1965 CAPTURE RYAN'S LINCOLN DEPARTING CEREMONIES.

REST OF CAST APPLAUDS AS MARY TODD LINCOLN DRIVES OFF.

report prints in full the spoken works of the galaxy of notables so vital to the program. It records, too, the work of the selfless and devoted folk from the American theater and from the local repertory groups who gave a dimension to this event that is believed to be without precedent in commemorative projects.

Evidence from all over the Nation shows the sweep and scope of the impact throughout the Nation's news media, printed and electronic. An inquiry, for example, from the Committee to the National Association of Broadcasters for precise data, brought the following reply April 9, 1965, from Hollis M. Seavey, the association's representative on government affairs.

In part Mr. Seavey wrote the Committee:

I am writing this letter in response to your recent request for a report on radio and television coverage of the ceremonies commemorating the Centennial of the Second Inauguration of President Lincoln. The networks have provided the following information:

ABC Television—An excerpt from the ceremonies was shown on the Evening News, March 4. This program reaches five million homes.

CBS Television—1 minute and 15 seconds of film were used on the Walter Cronkite news program on March 4. Additionally, a 2 minute film segment was offered in syndication to 86 domestic clients and 30 foreign clients.

CBS Radio—There were brief stories and excerpts, ranging in length from 30 seconds to 3 minutes, on the 9 a.m. news, the noon news, the Lowell Thomas news program, and "The World Tonight."

NBC Television—Film and/or reports were scheduled on the "Afternoon Report" at 12:55 and 4:25 p.m. on March 4. On March 5 stories were scheduled on the "TODAY" show at 7:25 and 8:25 a.m. Additionally, on March 4, the NBC affiliate in Washington, WRC, scheduled stories about the event on its 7 and 11 p.m. news program.

Thus tens of millions of American homes heard some manner of report of the Washington commemoration exercises and saw—if for no more than a matter of minutes or seconds—some aspect of the event. The newspaper reports were even more complete and respectful in their coverage. Thus the Committee has in its possession clippings or

NEWSPAPERS FROM ALL OVER THE NATION GAVE AMPLE REPORTAGE OF THE RE-ENACTMENT (SEE PAGES 44 AND 45).

'Malice Toward None' Rings Out Again Century Later

New York World-Telegram and The Sun
D. 373,849 SAT. 142,176
NOV 2 1 1964

Potomac Patter

Washington Planning for 2 Inaugurals

By SETH KANTOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Two men will be inaugurated as President of the United States next year at the east front of the Capitol.

One will be Lyndon B. Johnson, Jan. 20, the other an actor portraying the second inaugural of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, on the 100th anniversary of the event.

So far, two big names of the American theater are considering taking part in the historic re-creation of the scene and the words spoken that day in 1865. Dore Schary as producer, Henry Fonda as Lincoln.

William Coblenz, public-affairs specialist at the Library of Congress, is coordinating the research project which will have every detail of the Lincoln ceremony faithfully reproduced, down to the correct shape of beards.

Fonda would donate his time and talent to play the wire burdened, tho two decades after he played the title role in "Young Abe Lincoln Illinois."

Congressional Committee has been estab-

From UPI and AP

WASHINGTON — Abraham Lincoln's century-old appeal to Americans to mend their differences "with malice toward none, with charity for all" echoed today as the nation observed the 100th anniversary of the Civil War president's second inaugural address.

Congress authorized the re-enactment and ordered a recess so members could attend. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and House Speaker John W. McCormack were honored guests. About 30,000 watched the event.

United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson wrote his own script to narrate the

umns of the Capitol's east portico onto a stand on the steps.

• • •

THE CEREMONY was filmed under sponsorship of the Congressional Committee on Arrangements. The film will be made available to schools.

Congress authorized the re-enactment and ordered a recess so members could attend. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and House Speaker John W. McCormack were honored guests. About 30,000 watched the event.

United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson wrote his own script to narrate the

Ike Lincoln, found a frock coat and stovepipe hat for his role as the nation's 16th president. Producer Dore Schary was the director.

The ceremony included only the Capitol s... day. For security reasons did not ri... to the Ca... civil war ... nation.

The ... tee rep... ly as ... ting ... ered ... stu... ti...

White House.

The Army furnished the horses, and one of the old carriages, now owned privately, was used by U. S. Grant.

• • •

UNINTENTIONAL modern allusions did occur. For example, just as Ryan started the inaugural speech, a whizzed overhead, but his

In the program preceding the re-enactment, Vice President Humphrey said all Americans are living witnesses of Lincoln's pledge of malice toward none.

In the main address, Civil War historian Bruce Catton said the Civil War, which was nearing its end 100 years ago, was not an end but a beginning.

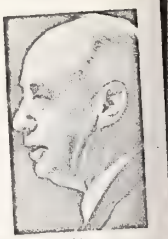
"Only now," he said, "are we beginning to insist effectively that the broader freedom that was won in the Civil War be made good all over the land in the reality of day-to-day life."

He said Lincoln's urging ward without hatre...

AMBASSADOR Stevenson said Lincoln's words on the occasio — "with malice toward none . . . "—are as meaningful today as when he spoke.

"Let us pray that what he said then will act as a beacon for good and just men today and in years to come," Stevenson said.

For Lincoln, Stevenson said, the ... began with dispatches ... dreams to be con... days of peace ... the cere... ... ght the ... se.



Adlai Stevenson
Writer, Narrator

Lincoln's Second Inaugural Reenacted In D.C. Drama

MAR 5 1965

By MURIEL DOBBIN
Washington Bureau of The Sun
BALTIMORE SUN

Washington, March 4—If the ... repay that, we can do no less than ... guest of Abraham Lincoln was he ... be guided by his greatness ... around the Capitol today he ma... pledge" ... living witnesses ... have had trouble recognizing his ... Bruce Catton recalled that at own inauguration. the time of Lincoln's second in... The words were the same, and ... augural, Americans had lived geographically speaking, ... through "the most terrible four... place was the same as on that ... years in their history." More muddy, gray March day in 1865 ... than 650,000 lives had been ... when President Lincoln took the ... lost. ... oath of office for the second ... "Out of long agony and ... time. ... bewilderment, people ... But Lincoln's sense of humor ... had to know what ... would have been aroused more ... did not try ... than his sense of history to ... easy ... day's reenactment of his second ... inaugural, which, according to ... the program, was "arranged and ... produced" by Dore Schary. Hol... wood director ...

The martyred President's his... eric appeal for "malice toward ... none, with charity for all," was ... an actor known for Good-hearted ... though-shy roles. Schary took ... more like a father who ... ment teacher ... ing than a President burdened by ... Civil war.

Twentieth Century ... were inevitable. Jets roared ... head as Lincoln began his ... dress. The collapse of ... section of the ... ing anything. ... prevented one ... three-deck camera platform ... children from seeing ... although a few did ... aphs from a ... Mr. Lincoln-Ryan as he ... his carriage.

Some Drama, Dignity

Yet some drama and ... dignity of that day 100 years ago ... was recaptured by the ... historian Bruce Catton, the ... United Nations Ambassador ... Adlai Stevenson and the ... Vice ... ...

Lincoln awaits his turn at ... in a properly pensive mo...

JET AGE GREETS LINCOLN SPEECH

2nd Inaugural Address Is Re-Created on Steps of the Capitol

WASHINGTON (AP) — A jet plane whooshed overhead Thursday just as Abraham Lincoln began his second inaugural address on the east steps of the Capitol.

But, as they did 100 years ago Thursday, the words of Lincoln came through to the assemblage: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right . . ."

Congress gathered on the Capitol steps to honor Lincoln and participate in a re-enactment of that day a century ago.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson and Civil War historian Bruce Catton spoke in tribute to the nation's 16th president and the historic words of his address.

"This is our commitment," Humphrey said of them.

Mostly School Children

Most of the crowd, estimated by police at 30,000, were school children who arrived by the busload. Out on the lawn of the plaza, some found it difficult to hear the proceedings over sometimes faulty loudspeakers and romped among the trees.

The U.S. Marine Corps band played Civil War songs — "The Battle Cry of Freedom," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Just Before the Battle, Mother."

Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois, the land of Lincoln, was a guest on the platform for the program before the staged re-enactment.

Members of the diplomatic corps drifted informally to their seats at the front.

Soldiers in Civil War uniforms stood around.

The entire proceedings had an informal atmosphere, as it did 100 years ago, but there were reminders that a century had passed — the jet planes and the big steel scaffolding for cameras.

A film was made of the ceremony and will be offered to many and will be offered to school libraries across the nation.

Stevenson, a Lincoln scholar, wrote the script for his narration, saying that Lincoln's words are still meaningful today.

"Let us pray that what he said then will be a beacon for good and just men today and in years to come," Stevenson said.

Mr. Catton said that Lincoln's address was a century ago, but ...

Lincoln's Inaugural Of 1865 Re-Enacted On Capitol Grounds

WASHINGTON, March ... (AP) — A jet plane roared overhead today as Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address was re-enacted on the east steps of the Capitol.

Robert Ryan, ... actor, who ... Lincoln in ... had a look and ... Lincoln had heard 100 years ago today, to see the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right . . ."

Congressional ... Humphrey ... Speaker John W. McCormack, Adlai Stevenson, United Nations ambassador, spoke in tribute to the nation's 16th president and the historic words of his address.

"This is our commitment," Humphrey said of them.

Most of the crowd, estimated by police at 30,000, were school children who arrived by the busload. Out on the lawn of the plaza, some found it difficult to hear the proceedings over sometimes faulty loud ...

12 CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, Fri., Mar. 5, 1965

Lincoln's Words Ring Again In An Inaugural Pageant

WASHINGTON (AP) — A moment in history, from exactly 100 years ago, returned to the east steps of the Capitol at noon Thursday in a re-enactment of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln for a second term as President.

Congress and an assemblage estimated by Capitol police at 30,000 gathered to hear tributes to Lincoln, to watch the scene and to hear Lincoln's words again.

Schoolchildren came by busloads, the Marine Band played Civil War songs, members of the diplomatic corps gathered and Congress recessed its business to recapture history.

At the end the schoolchildren roared with delight as matched gray horses pulling two old carriages drove up to carry away the costumed actors.

In the program preceding the re-enactment, Vice President Hubert H Humphrey said all Americans are living witnesses of Lincoln's pledge of malice toward none.

In the main address, Civil War historian Bruce Catton said the Civil War, which is nearing its end 100 years ago was not an end but a beginning.

"Only now," he said, "are we beginning effectively to ... that freedom ... War must be made good ... across the land ... tion."

At the end, the school children roared with delight as matched gray horses pulling two old carriages drove up to carry away the costumed actors.

In the program preceding the ... ment, Vice President Hu... said all ... ment H. Humphrey ... hattes ... Adlai ... Ambassador ... Nations, said ... on the occasion — ... ice toward none ... as meaningful today as ... Lincoln spoke.

"Let us pray that what he said then will act as a beacon for good and just men today and in years to come," Steven...

The Evening Star

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1965

Inauguration of Lincoln Reenacted on Capital St...

Washington, March ... (AP) Americans are living witnesses of Lincoln's pledge of ma... toward none, Civil War historian Bruce Catton said today on the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's second inaugural address.

Catton said that Lincoln's address ... the east steps of the Capitol ... noon today in the re-enactment of Abraham Lincoln's ... term as President.

Congress and an assemblage ... an end but a beginning ... Broader Freedom

"Only now," he said, "are we beginning effectively ... that freedom ... be made good ... across the land ... tion."

Catton said that Lincoln ... Civil War songs, members of the diplomatic corps ... and Congress recessed ... history.

At the end, the school children roared with delight as matched gray horses pulling two old carriages drove up to carry away the costumed actors.

In the program preceding the ... ment, Vice President Hu... said all Americans are living witnesses of Lincoln's pledge of malice toward none.

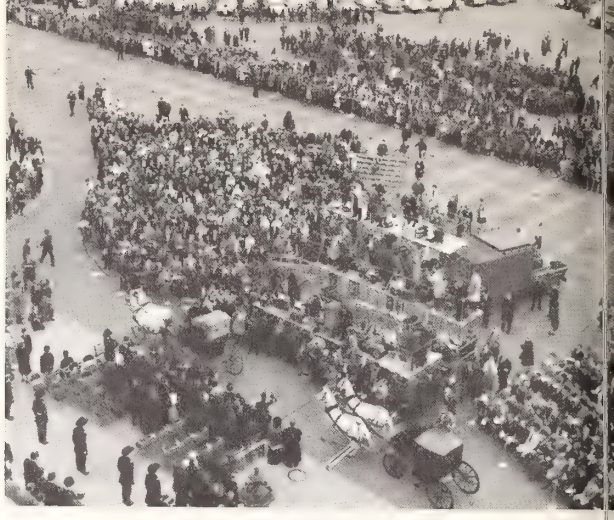
In the main address, Civil War historian Bruce Catton said the Civil War, which is nearing its end 100 years ago was not an end but a beginning.

"Only now," he said, "are we beginning effectively to ... that freedom ... War must be made good ... across the land ... tion."

At the end, the school children roared with delight as matched gray horses pulling two old carriages drove up to carry away the costumed actors.

In the program preceding the ... ment, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey

THE MARY TODD LINCOLN CARRIAGE FOLLOWS LINCOLN'S FROM CAPITOL PLAZA.



THE 1965 CROWDS WITNESS CLOSING OF LINCOLN SECOND INAUGURAL RE-ENACTMENT CEREMONY.

photographic facsimiles from newspapers in the Capital itself, from Boston, Dallas, Newark, Chicago, San Francisco, Tulsa, Philadelphia, and other cities. In fact newspaper coverage practically blanketed the Nation. And all this, the Committee feels bound to say, is a credit to the mass news media in all its forms not only for the time and space devoted to the commemoration but also for the taste and balance and the reverence generally with which the story was handled. A montage of the news coverage in these pages gives a fragment of the solid reportorial treatment via the wire services and correspondents that the press accorded the centennial. This, certainly, is some indicia of the dramatic reportorial impact.

Whether the Soviet Union was alerted to its own commemoration of the centennial of Lincoln's death by the worldwide attention to the commemoration of the second inaugural on the East Front of the Capitol, or whether the Soviet officials arrived at the idea on their own, cannot be determined here. But an Associated Press story from Moscow under an April 14, 1965, dateline is self-explanatory.

Here it is:

Russia Honors Lincoln

Moscow (AP)—A Memorial exhibition devoted to the 100th anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln has opened in Moscow's Library of Foreign Literature. The exhibit includes about 100 publications by and about Lincoln.

Before the commemoration preliminary press releases and press contacts were made and the press and other communication media kept informed through the offices of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade and its William A. Ring, and through Paul J. Sedgwick who was in charge of public relations. The pertinent officials of the Library of Congress, associated with the project, kept the news media informed on developments and furnished other preliminary data, largely of a historical nature.

Raleph E. Becker, General Counsel for the Board of Trade, directed one of the most permanent features to come out of the commemoration. This is the 100th anniversary medallion and the official plate in honor of the event.

LINCOLN INAUGURAL CENTENNIAL
SCENE AT EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL MARCH 4, 1865
RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE MARCH 4, 1865
OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED BY SALMON P. CHASE
EXCEPRT FROM THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS of 1865
PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN
VICE PRES. ANDREW JOHNSON
1865-1965
GRAND BALL IN THE PATENT OFFICE BUILDING

OFFICIAL PLATE IN HONOR OF ANNIVERSARY IS STRUCK OFF UNDER PUBLIC LAW 88–427, 88TH CONGRESS. ILLUSTRATIONS WERE TAKEN FROM THE COLLECTION OF RALPH E. BECKER, POLITICAL AMERICANA, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The medal carries a sculptured profile of Abraham Lincoln by Charles Calverley, an artist of considerable reputation who was a native of Albany, N.Y., and who died in 1914 (see picture p. 48). One side of the medal has the legend: "1865–1965. Second Inaugural Centennial.—Abraham Lincoln." On the reverse side there is the famous excerpt from the second inaugural: "With malice toward none . . ." inscribed in a frame consisting of two fasces. The medallions were struck off in bronze and sterling silver. A few in 14 karat gold are for presentation to the President of the United States, the Vice President,

2ND INAUGURAL CENTENNIAL · ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1865 · 1965
WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE
WITH CHARITY FOR ALL
WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT
AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT
LET US STRIVE ON TO FINISH
THE WORK WE ARE IN

MEDALLION TO COMMEMORATE INAUGURAL RE-ENACTMENT.

and the Speaker of the House. The bronze medals are being sold for $3 and the sterling for $10. The official distributor of the medal is Charles Ernest, #711 14th Street, Washington, D.C. The medals were cast by Medallic Arts.

The official ceramic plate (see picture p. 47) was illustrated from the collection of General Counsel Becker of political Americana now in the Smithsonian Institution. Its central and dominating scene shows the reception at the White House, March 4, 1865. Surrounding it are scenes of the taking of the Presidential oath, a background view of the general inaugural scene, the "without malice" excerpt, and facing each other the portraits of Lincoln and his Vice President, Andrew Johnson. In a small inset just below the scene of the White House reception is an interesting and gay reproduction of the spectacle at the Patent Office Building during the Grand Ball celebrating the inauguration.

The educational significance of the Dore Schary film to come from the commemoration is expected to be of compelling classroom value as a pictorial lesson, of intriguing interest, in one of the most absorbing moments of American history. It is anticipated that its distribution will be practically unlimited and for time without end. Assurance of this effectiveness is predicated upon the quality of the product under the direction it enjoyed, the dignity of its sponsorship under congressional aegis, and the engaging, appealing and historical nature of the subject.

It is an official congressional documentary on freedom.

This Committee feels that a first rate achievement of excellent merit throughout has been accomplished by the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln on the steps of the Capitol and takes pleasure in paying tribute to the Congress for passing the resolution making it possible, and to all those who did their part for its success.

Presentation of Gold Medallion to President Johnson

In a small but distinguished White House ceremony, April 5, 1967, a special committee of the Joint Committee on Arrangements of the Congress of the United States, celebrating the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration presented President Lyndon B. Johnson, with an especially struck off gold medal of the occasion. Thus a full two years after the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln the official function honoring this point in history reached one of its high moments.

The medal (see page 47) bears the profile on one side of Abraham Lincoln with the inscription in raised lettering at the circumference: "1865–1965. 2nd Inaugural Centennial—Abraham Lincoln." The superbly sculptured profile was taken from the work of the noted Charles Calverley who died in 1914. The reverse side has carved upon it the immortal sentence from the second inaugural "with malice toward none . . ."

The White House presentation was rich in dignity and addresses of mutual appreciation.

The special committee was headed by the Chairman of the Joint Committee, Representative Melvin Price, of Illinois, and his appointees, who were:

Ralph E. Becker, a noted Washington lawyer, who was Chairman of the Special Program Committee.

Representative Paul Findley of Illinois.

Representative Fred Schwengel, of Iowa, who had been re-elected in 1966, and who was the Executive Director of the re-enactment.

The actual hand-to-hand presentation was made by Mr. Becker, who said:

"Mr. President, I am honored that Congressman Price has requested me to be the spokesman as the Chairman of the Program Committee of the Second Inaugural Centennial of Abraham Lincoln to present you with this gold medal which was struck to commemorate this important historic occasion. This is an important commemorative item that has sculptured on one side a profile of Abraham Lincoln by Charles Calverley of New York, who died about 50 years ago. The medal was made by the Medallic Art Company of New York. This company also made many of the recent inaugural medals.

THE WHITE HOUSE PRESENTATION CEREMONY

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS ON APRIL 5, 1967, PRESENTS PRESIDENT JOHNSON WITH THE GOLD MEDALLION COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURATION. (L. TO R.): RALPH E. BECKER, CHAIRMAN PROGRAM COMMITTEE; REP. MELVIN PRICE, OF ILLINOIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS; THE PRESIDENT; REP. PAUL FINDLEY, OF ILLINOIS; REP. FRED SCHWENGEL, OF IOWA, WHO INITIATED CENTENNIAL PROGRAM.

"On the reverse side of the medal, as you will see, is an excerpt from the Second Inaugural speech:

"With Malice Toward None
With Charity For All
With Firmness in The Right
As God Gives us To See the Right
Let Us Strive On To Finish
The Work We Are In."

"This philosophy, Mr. President, is as true today as it was when it was uttered over 100 years ago. I know full well, as millions of others do, the heavy and burdensome responsibilities of your office. This philosophy transcends political parties and today it is an international goal for the well-being of mankind. I know that you have lived up to this high and noble standard. You have also exemplified this philosophy through the most difficult circumstances."

President Johnson replied:

"I appreciate your kind words. I truly believe that Abraham Lincoln was and is one of our greatest if not the greatest President in the history of the United States. I hope that I will merit the confidence and the loyalty that you have indicated. In carrying out the duties of my office it is this Lincoln philosophy that has guided this administration in both domestic and foreign policy."

The President then called the small group to his desk and showed them a pile of letters that had come to him from soldiers and the parents of soldiers in Vietnam. The President read from some of the letters, selecting them at random. He explained he receives hundreds of such letters every week and made it a point to reply to them individually. The letters—with some few exceptions—expressed deep loyalty for President Johnson and endorsed the position he is taking in Vietnam.

Epilogue

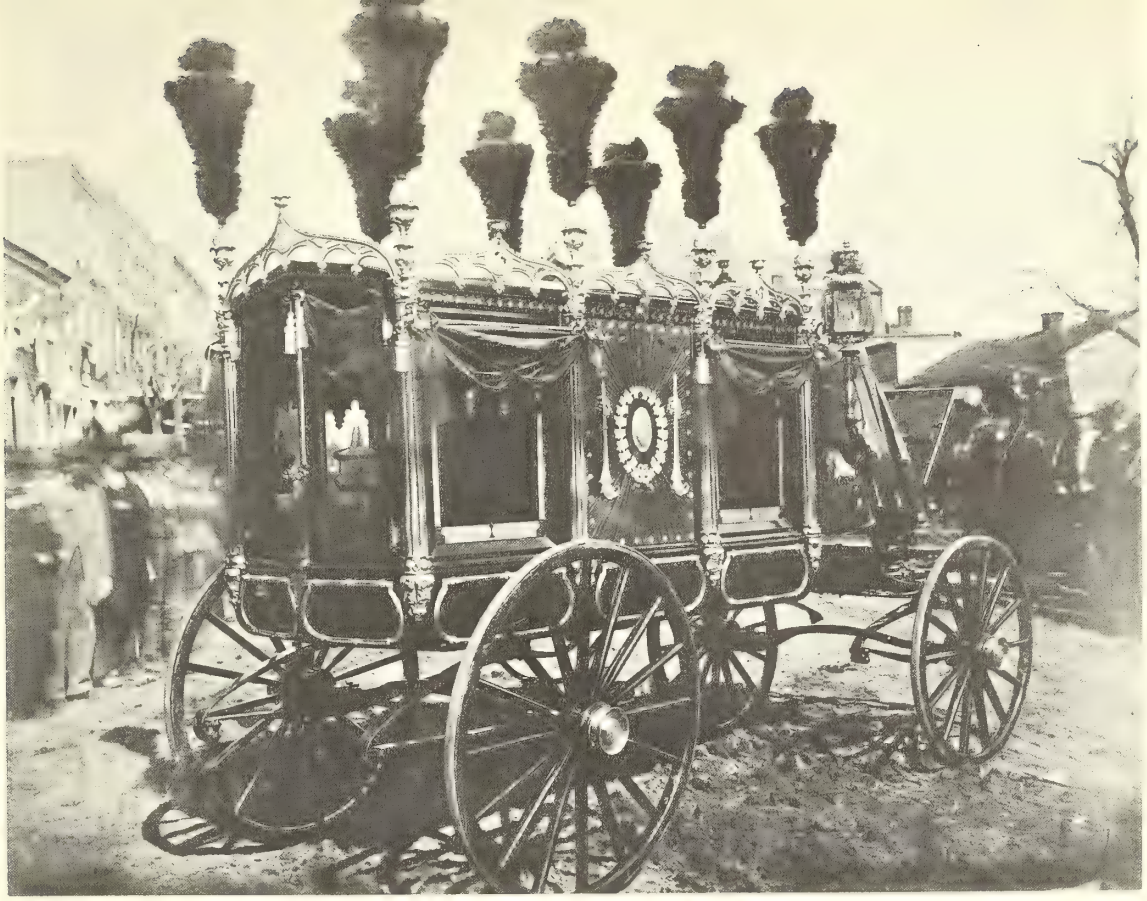
"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln followed so close upon the second inauguration that the Committee feels this report incomplete without a brief and compact summary of this agonizing historical tragedy second only to the tragedy of the Civil War itself. It is simple enough to foresee how different the immediate post-Civil War period and reconstruction would have been in conciliation and decency had Lincoln survived his full second term in the White House.

"We must extinguish our resentment if we expect harmony and union. There is too much of the desire on the part of some of our very good friends to be master, to interfere with and dictate to those States, to treat people not as fellow citizens; there is too little respect for their rights. I do not sympathize in these feelings."

On Good Friday, April 14, 1865, a flamboyant, ranting hopelessly vain actor, whose sanity is for historians still a matter of grave

FORD'S THEATRE, SCENE OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION, NOW BEING REMODELED.



PHOTOGRAPH OF ACTUAL LINCOLN FUNERAL HEARSE.

THE LINCOLN FUNERAL PROCESSION ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

doubt, shot and killed President Lincoln. This was during a performance of a play of no special distinction: "Our American Cousin," in Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. This theater is even now, 1965, being restored to its identical appearance as of the time of the assassination. On April 15, 1865, just 42 days after the words—"with charity for all"—that contribute so much to making the second inaugural address perhaps the greatest speech ever spoken outside of Holy Writ, Lincoln died. Lincoln's secretaries, who were present at the bedside observed that: "A look of unspeakable peace came over his worn features." And at about 7:22 that fateful April morning, Stanton, seeing the President breathe his last, spoke the words that will be recalled in history to the end of time: "NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES."

Here, from the Library of Congress through the courtesy of the 5th Precinct of the Washington Metropolitan Police, is the text of the pertinent portion of a page from the Precinct's ARREST BOOK. The entry on Lincoln's assassination on April 14, 1865, is preceded by the record of several routine arrests. One, at 4 in the afternoon of that fateful day, tells of a 20-year-old woman hauled into the station on a charge of vagrancy. Another at about 6 o'clock reports the arrest of a 36-year-old soldier who was charged with "suspicion" and dismissed. Then at 7 in the evening a 36-year-old machinist was arrested for assault and battery.

This is followed by perhaps the most extraordinary paragraph in the annals of police history in the United States.

Here it is verbatim:

"Between the hours of ten and Eleven o'clock at Night A telegram was received at the 8th precinct station from headquarters that Abraham Lincoln President of the U S. had been shot while sitting in a private box at Fords new theatre on tenth street west between E & F streets North Also that the Honourable William H. Seward Secretary of State had been stabed [sic] and seriously injured in the neck and his sons—F. W. Seward Assistant Secretary of State and Major C. Seward U.S.A.—had been fatally injured. The assasin or assasins [sic] were at [the] time unknown. At a late hour it became currently reported J. W. Booth was the person who shot the president. The excitement was Great throughout the precinct the feeling deep but the people were orderly and quiet. The whole force were immediately put on duty by order of Supt Richards and were vigilant in the discharge of their duty. The sad inteligence [sic] was received by them with feelings of deep regret and an unbounded willing[nes]s was manifested to avenge the death of their beloved Chief Magistrate The gloom that overshadowed the nation by the sad occurrence deeply affected the whole force and brought forth many heart felt sympathies for the Nations loss."

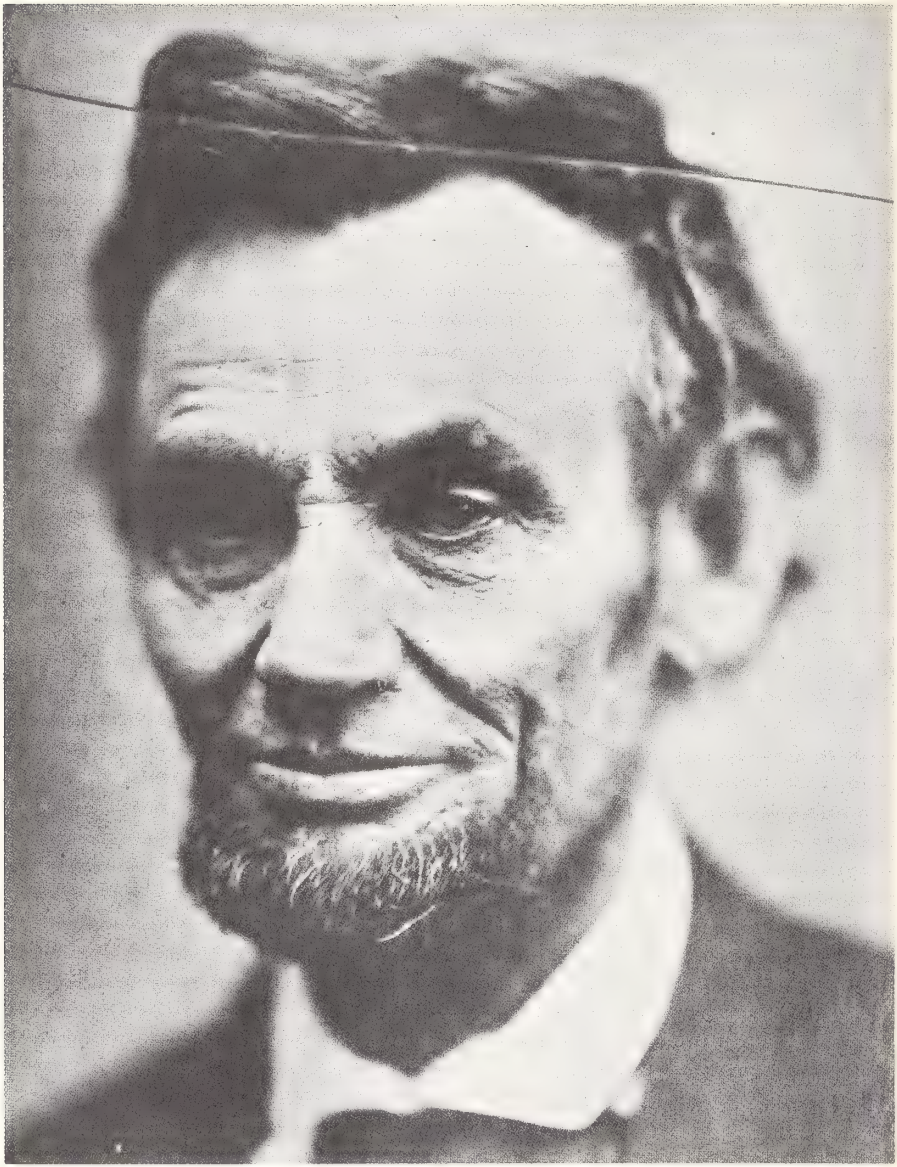
Commemoration Ceremony

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln

---

*1865 * 1965*

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the
Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln



The last photograph made of President Lincoln during his lifetime was taken in Washington by Alexander Gardner on April 10, 1865, five days before his death.

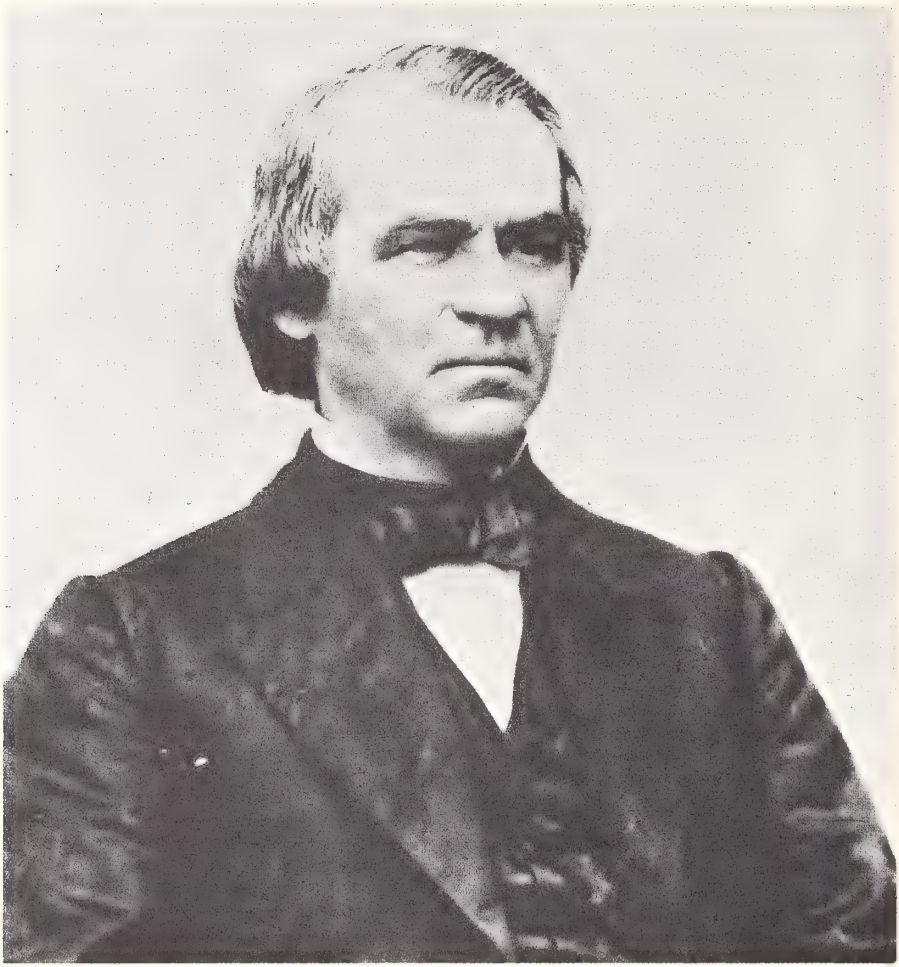
Commemoration Ceremony

Upon the Occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln

1865 ★ 1965

East Front
of the
United States Capitol
at
twelve o'clock noon

Washington, D.C. ★ March 4, 1965



Andrew Johnson of Tennessee served his state in both houses of Congress and as Governor. He was sworn in as Vice-President in a ceremony in the Senate Chamber preceding the inauguration of President Lincoln.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Joint Committee on Arrangements

MELVIN PRICE, *Chairman*

For the Senate	*For the House*
PAUL H. DOUGLAS *of Illinois*	MELVIN PRICE *of Illinois*
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN *of Illinois*	WINFIELD K. DENTON *of Indiana*
JOHN S. COOPER *of Kentucky*	WILLIAM G. BRAY *of Indiana*
VANCE HARTKE *of Indiana*	PAUL FINDLEY *of Illinois*

FRED SCHWENGEL, *Executive Director*

WILLIAM A. COBLENZ, *Chief Coordinator and Director*

Staff

DAVID C. MEARNS—*Chief Consultant*
VICTOR M. BIRELY—*Consultant*
GEORGE CASHMAN—*Consultant*
LLOYD A. DUNLAP—*Consultant*
ERIC GOLDMAN—*Consultant*
CARL HAVERLIN—*Consultant*
H. NEWLIN MEGILL—*Consultant*
RALPH G. NEWMAN—*Consultant*
JAMES ROBERTSON—*Consultant*
ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.—*Consultant*
CLYDE WALTON—*Consultant*
DON ROBERT KENDALL—*Staging Manager*
PAUL J. SEDGWICK—*Public Relations*

Special Program Committee

RALPH E. BECKER, *Chairman*
EARLE D. CHESNEY
HERBERT COLLINS
C. WYATT DICKERSON
ROBERT E. GOOSTREE
PHILLIP J. MULLIN
WILLIAM PRESS
WILLIAM A. RING

The commemoration has been arranged in cooperation with the following organizations:

The National Civil War Centennial Commission,
ALLAN NEVINS, *Chairman*

The Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia,
PAUL J. SEDGWICK, *Chairman*

The Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia,
ELDEN BILLINGS, *President*

Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade

National Capital Region, National Park Service

United States Army Signal Corps

Commanding General, Fort Myer, Virginia

Public Law 88-427
88th Congress, H. J. Res. 925
August 14, 1964

Joint Resolution

78 STAT. 436.

Creating a joint committee to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the second inaugural of Abraham Lincoln.

Whereas March 4, 1965, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States; and

Whereas President Lincoln in his inaugural address looked to the end of a great fratricidal struggle and spoke, "with malice toward none and charity for all," of "a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations"; and

Whereas, in the administration he had completed, Abraham Lincoln had preserved the Union of the States, protected the Constitution of the United States, and demonstrated to all men everywhere the success of the American experiment in popular government; and

Whereas the previous actions of the Congress in observing the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of this unique American and the one hundredth anniversary of his first inauguration as President had a vast and dramatic impact upon the people of this Nation and throughout the world; and

Whereas these observances advanced the appreciation and understanding of the history and heritage of this Nation; and

Whereas today a part of the aspirations which Abraham Lincoln held for the people of the United States has been achieved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on Wednesday, March 4 next, the one hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration shall be commemorated by such observance as may be determined by the committee on arrangements in cooperation with the National Civil War Centennial Commission, the Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia, and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia. Abraham Lincoln. Second inauguration, anniversary.

Upon passage of this resolution, the President of the Senate shall appoint four Members of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall appoint four Members of the House of Representatives jointly to constitute a committee on arrangements. Committee on arrangements.

Upon passage of this resolution and after the Members of the Senate and House have been appointed, the committee on arrangements shall meet and select a chairman from one of their own group and such other officers as will be appropriate and needed who will immediately proceed to plan, in cooperation with the National Civil War Centennial Commission, the Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia, and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, an appropriate ceremony, issue invitations to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, Secretaries of departments, heads of independent agencies, offices, and commissions, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, assistant heads of departments, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, members of the Lincoln Group of the District of Duties.

78 STAT. 436.

Columbia, centennial commissions from the various States, Civil War roundtables, State and local historical and patriotic societies, and such other students and scholars in the field of history as may have a special interest in the occasion, organize a reenactment of Mr. Lincoln's first inauguration on the eastern portico of the Capitol, select a speaker and other participants, prepare and publish a program and submit a report not later than June 1, 1965.

Approved August 14, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1421 (Comm. on Rules).
SENATE REPORT No. 1305 (Comm. on Judiciary).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 110 (1964):
June 23: Considered and passed House.
Aug. 5: Considered and passed Senate.

The legislation calling for the commemoration of President Lincoln's Second Inauguration was introduced by the Honorable Fred Schwengel of Iowa in the House of Representatives on February 13, 1964 and approved by President Lyndon B. Johnson on August 14, 1964.

The Lincoln Second Inaugural Commemorative Program

Music—The United States Marine Band,
Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper, U.S.M.C., conducting.

The Invocation—The Rev. Bernard Braskamp.

Welcome—The Honorable Melvin Price,
Chairman of the Joint Committee on Arrangements.

Greetings From the House of Representatives—The Speaker,
Honorable John W. McCormack.

Greetings From the Senate—The Vice President,
Hubert H. Humphrey.

Introduction of Bruce Catton—The Honorable Fred Schwengel,
Author of commemorative resolution and President of the
United States Capitol Historical Society.

Address—Bruce Catton.

LINCOLN INAUGURAL REENACTMENT

(ARRANGED AND PRODUCED BY DORE SCHARY)

Benediction—The Rev. Frederick Brown Harris.

The Lincoln Inaugural Reenactment

NARRATOR—The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Robert Ryan.

MARY TODD LINCOLN—Yvonne LaChappell.

Other members of the official reenactment party including Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of the diplomatic corps, Senate and House officials, military officers and escorts:

Sara Bobrow, Carol Hinton, Pat Pearlstein, Mary Robb, Gloria Schlossenberg, Stacey Weilandt, Philip E. Arnoult, James Beard, Bill Bowque, Bob Byrne, Chet Carlin, Russell Clark, Michael Cohen, Peter Cox, J. Dockery, Joseph C. D'Mello, Walter Donohue, Charles Farranda, Sean Fitzpatrick, Shade A. Green, Jr., Morton Haltzman, Irving Hammerman, Alec Healy, John F. Hrehovick, Hugh Kelly, Kenneth Kimmins, Charles Lynch, Dennis McGovern, Edward J. McPhillips, Eugene Morrill, Ray Orley, Paul Parady, Paul Ritacco, Con Roach, Gene Sadur, Irving Schlossenberg, Alan Share, Robert Silberg, Peter Smith, William G. Smith, David Snell, Alvin Statland, Thomas Stephens, Bernard Toff, Gary Vena, Eric Weile, Carl Weinstein, George Wilson, Philip Wychodzln.

Production Aide to Mr. Schary—Joel Freeman.

Costumes by George Newman through the courtesy of Brooks-Van Horn Costume Company, New York City.

The Committee expresses its appreciation to the Department of Speech and Drama, Catholic University, the Reverend Gilbert V. Hartke, Chairman, and to Mr. Joseph Bella, Casting Director, and Mrs. Charlotte Statland for their cooperation.

that the tellers be instructed not to count the vote of the so-called State of West Virginia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the opinion of the Chair the motion of the member from New York [Mr. PRUYN] is made too late, the vote of the State of West Virginia having been already announced and declared.

Mr. PRUYN. With all respect to the Vice President, I desire to say that I understand the rule to be this: the certificates of the votes of the respective States have been opened, read, and announced, and now the tellers, as the proper officers of this joint convention, are to pass upon those votes, and announce the result. My motion is that the tellers be instructed not to count the vote of the so-called State of West Virginia.

Mr. WHALEY. If it be in order, I would ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. PRUYN] to state his reasons for his motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The language of the rule under which the two Houses are now acting is as follows:

"If upon the reading of any such certificate by the tellers, any question shall arise as to the counting of the votes therein certified," &c.

The question must be raised when the vote is announced. In the opinion of the Chair the member from New York [Mr. PRUYN] should have made his motion, in order to come within the rule, at the time the tellers announced the vote of the State of West Virginia.

Mr. COX. If the rule is that which has just been enunciated by the Chair, how is it that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. YEAMAN] can submit his motion before the Vice President shall have opened, and the tellers shall have announced, the votes of the States of Louisiana and Tennessee?

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the opinion of the Chair the motion of the member from Kentucky [Mr. YEAMAN] is in order. It does not apply to a return where objection is made, but it applies to a return which has not been submitted to the convention. It is a distinct motion that a return shall be submitted to the convention. It comes within the latter clause of the joint resolution, which relates to any other motion pertinent to the object for which the two Houses have met in convention.

Senator FARWELL. I would suggest that the question raised by the member from Kentucky [Mr. YEAMAN] has already been decided by the two Houses of Congress in the passage of the joint resolution which has just been read. It is not in order, therefore, to again raise the question in this convention, the point of order having already been determined by the two Houses of Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine [Mr. FARWELL] raise a question of order upon the ruling of the Chair?

Senator FARWELL. I raise the question of order that this question has already been decided by the two Houses of Congress in passing the joint resolution under which this convention is acting, which joint resolution has been approved by the President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The fact of that approval of the President is within the knowledge of the Chair, and in consequence of that knowledge the Chair has seen fit to withhold the returns of the States in question. There has been no official promulgation of that approval of the President. Still, in the opinion of the Chair, if either branch of Congress shall be disposed to order the returns now upon the table to be read, it is within their power to do so. The reading of the returns would be one thing; then would arise another question, whether the vote in the return so read should be added to the count of the tellers. In the opinion of the Chair the motion of the member from Kentucky [Mr. YEAMAN] is in order.

Mr. YEAMAN. Before I submit my motion in writing, I would inquire whether the submission of that motion would require the temporary dissolution of this convention and the resolving of the two Houses into their separate bodies in their respective Chambers?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has no doubt upon that point. Each House must determine the question in its own Chamber; and each House has a negative upon the determination of the other.

Mr. YEAMAN. Then I desire to submit another suggestion.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I object to any debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. All debate is out of order. The rule itself prescribes that no question shall be debated in the convention.

Mr. YEAMAN. Then I withdraw my motion, if it requires the separation of the convention into the two Houses.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Senator TRUMBULL, on the part of the tellers, announced the following as the result of the vote for President and Vice President of the United States:

List of votes for President and Vice President of the United States for the constitutional term to commence on the 4th day of March, 1865.

Number of electoral votes.	States.	President. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.	President. George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.	Vice President. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.	Vice President. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.
7	Maine	7		7	
5	New Hampshire	5		5	
12	Massachusetts	12		12	
4	Rhode Island and Providence Plantations	4		4	
6	Connecticut	6		6	
5	Vermont	5		5	
33	New York	33		33	
7	New Jersey		7		7
26	Pennsylvania	26		26	
3	Delaware		3		3
7	Maryland	7		7	
11	Kentucky		11		11
21	Ohio	21		21	
13	Indiana	13		13	
16	Illinois	16		16	
11	Missouri	11		11	
8	Michigan	8		8	
8	Wisconsin	8		8	
8	Iowa	8		8	
5	California	5		5	
4	Minnesota	4		4	
3	Oregon	3		3	
3	Kansas	3		3	
5	West Virginia	5		5	
2	Nevada	2		2	
233	Total	212	21	212	21

The VICE PRESIDENT. The tellers report that the whole number of votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States is 233; necessary to a choice, 117. For President of the United States, the tellers report that Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, has received 212 votes; George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, has received 21 votes. For Vice President of the United States, the tellers announce that Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has received 212 votes, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has received 21 votes:

Wherefore, I do declare that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of the State of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1865; and that ANDREW JOHNSON, of the State of Tennessee, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes for Vice President of the United States, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1865.

[The announcement of the result of the vote was received with applause upon the floor and in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The object for which the House and the Senate have assembled in joint convention having transpired, the Senate will retire to its Chamber.

The Senate accordingly retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives, when

The House was again called to order.

EVENING SESSION DISPENSED WITH.

The SPEAKER. The pending question, at the time of the entrance of the Senate into the Hall, was on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DAWES] that the session of this evening be dispensed with.

Mr. STEVENS. If that motion be adopted, will the tax bill come up as the first business in the morning?

The SPEAKER. There is but one special order in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union which antedates the tax bill, and that is the Indian appropriation bill, which, by unanimous consent, is understood to be passed over. As by unanimous consent the tax bill was made the special order for this evening at seven o'clock, and until disposed of, therefore, if there should be no session this evening, to-morrow morning, after the morning hour, the tax bill will be the special order in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STEVENS. Then I have no objection to the motion to dispense with the session this evening.

Mr. DAWES. I supposed, in making the motion, that I was acting in accordance with the wishes of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The motion of Mr. DAWES was agreed to.

Mr. DAWES. I desire to ask what will be the first business to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. There will be a morning hour, during which the committees will be called for public business, beginning with the Committee on Public Lands. After that, the reconstruction bill will come up, unless the House should go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in which case the tax bill will be the special order.

Mr. STEVENS. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And thereupon the House (at two o'clock, p. m.) adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, *February* 9, 1865.

Prayer by Rev. B. H. NADAL, D. D.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

The SECRETARY. The Senate will please come to order. I have received from the President of the Senate the following letter:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, *February* 9, 1865.

SIR: I shall be absent from Washington for several days from date. Please inform the Senate of this fact.

H. HAMLIN.

Hon. J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Mr. FOOT. Mr. Secretary, I offer this resolution:

Resolved, That, in the absence of the Vice President, Hon. DANIEL CLARK, of New Hampshire, be, and he is hereby, chosen President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

The resolution was adopted *nem. con.*, and the Secretary designated Messrs. FOOT, ANTHONY, and BUCKALEW to escort Mr. CLARK to the chair.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that, in the absence of the Vice President, the Senate has chosen Hon. DANIEL CLARK, of New Hampshire, President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and that he make a similar communication to the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, relating to various subjects. I move that so much of the document as relates to a general tax on sales of merchandise be referred to the Committee on Finance; so much as relates to a ship-canal around the falls of Niagara, to the Committee on Military Affairs; so much as relates to a monthly or semi-monthly line of steamers from San Francisco to China and Japan, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; and so much as relates to fast-sailing ships of the Navy being made to answer the double purposes of cruisers and mail packets, to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

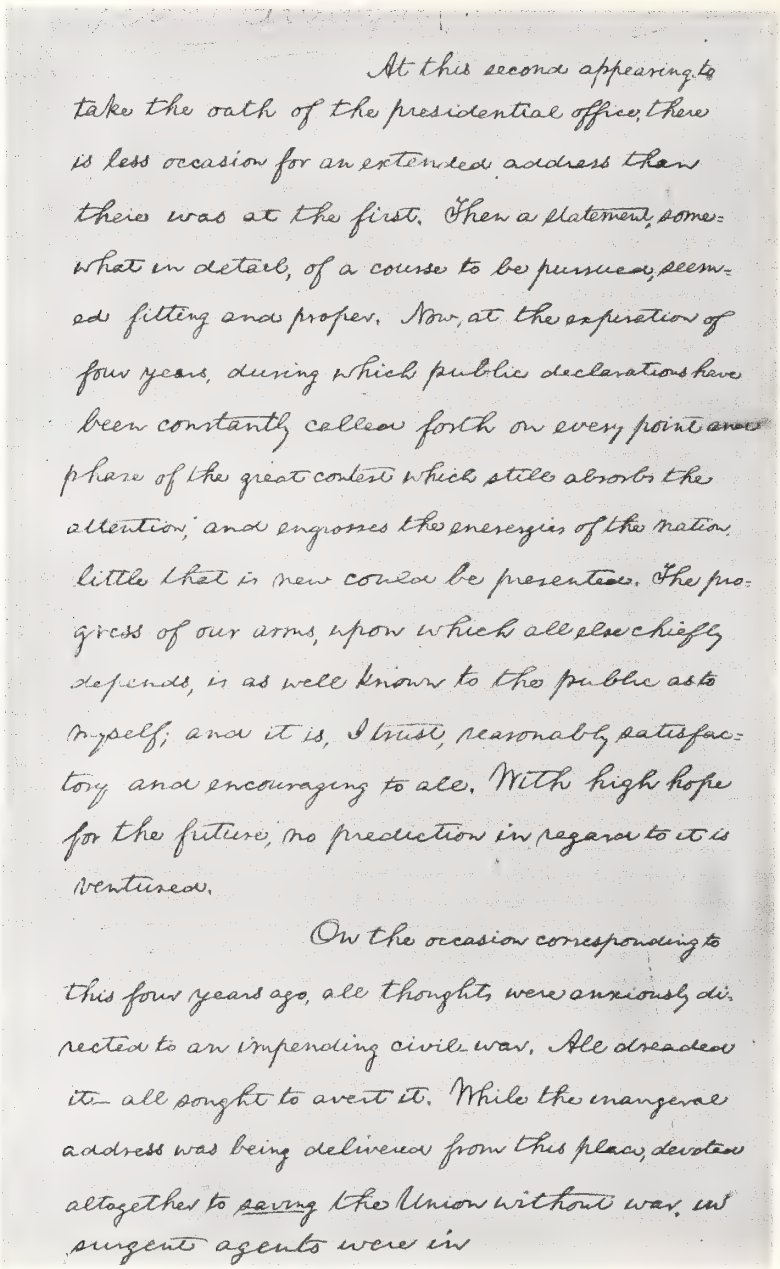
The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It will be necessary to print the communication by unanimous consent of the Senate, in order that the different portions may go to the respective committees.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask that the order to print be made.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. That order

This page from the *Congressional Globe* of February 8, 1865 describes the ceremony of that date when both Houses of Congress met to count the electoral votes of the States for President and Vice-President.



At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention, and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it— all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in

This is the draft in Abraham Lincoln's handwriting of his Second Inaugural Address. On April 10, 1865 he gave the manuscript to John Hay, one of his secretaries. Mr. Hay's children presented it to the Library of Congress in 1916.

the city seeking to destroy it without war seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern ~~half~~ part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war, the magnitude, or the duration, which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that

the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!" If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those

by whom the offence came, shall we discern there=
in any departure from those divine attributes
which the believers in a living God always
ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope — fervent=
ly do we pray — that this mighty scourge of
war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God
wills that it continue, until all the wealth
piled by the bond-man's two hundred and
fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk,
and until every drop of blood drawn with the
lash, shall be paid by another drawn with
the sword, as was said three thousand years
ago, so still it must be said "the judgments
of the Lord, are true and righteous altogether"

With malice toward none;
with charity for all; with firmness in the
right, as God gives us to see the right,
let us strive on to finish the work we
are in; to bind up the nation's wounds;
to care for him who shall have borne the bat=
tle, and for his widow, and his orphan —
to do all which may achieve and cherish a just,
and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first.

Then, a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper.

Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war.

All dreaded it—all sought to avert it.

While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to *saving* the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to *destroy* it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war: but one of them would *make* war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would *accept* war rather than let it perish.

And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it.

These slaves constituted a peculiar, and powerful interest.

All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war.

To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war, the magnitude, or the duration, which it has already attained.

Neither anticipated that the *cause* of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease.

Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other.

It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces: but let us judge not, that we be not judged.

The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has His own purposes.

"Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh."

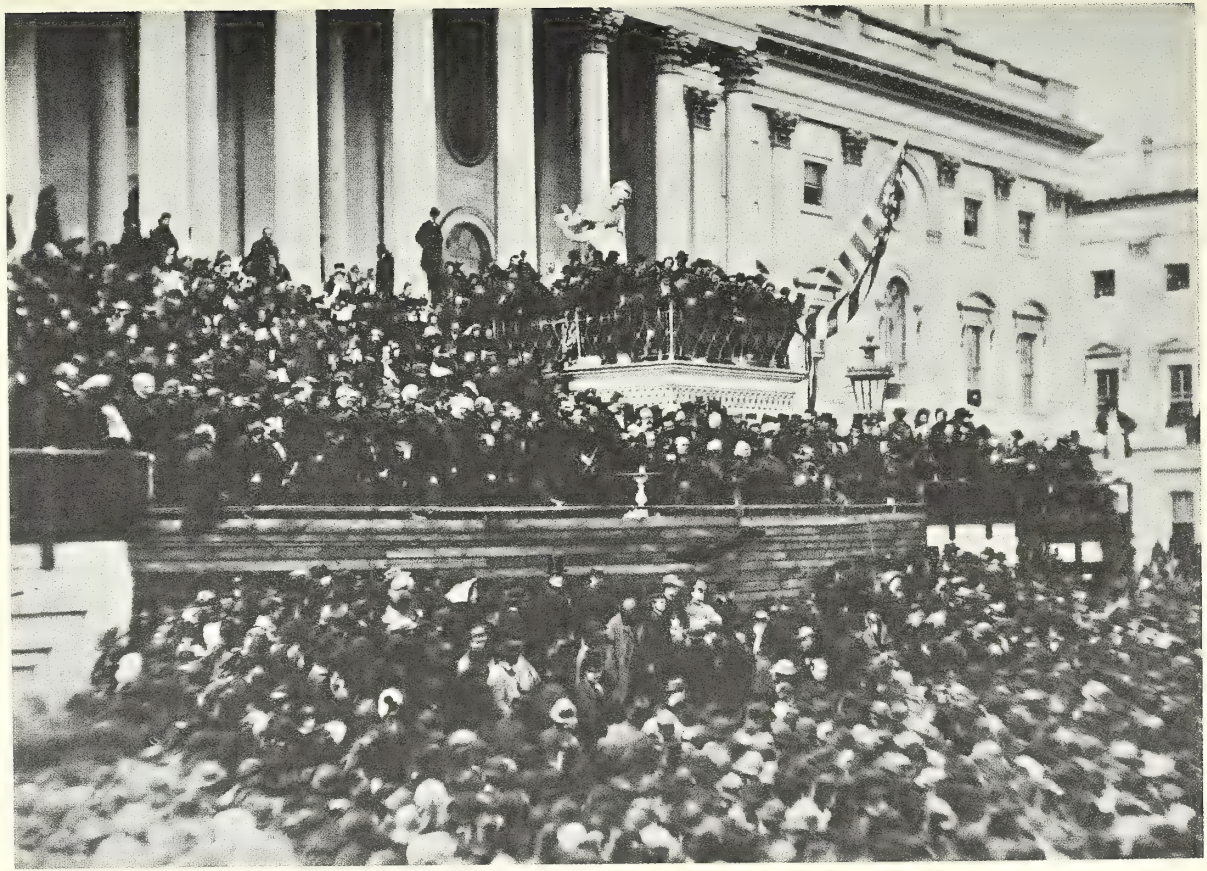
If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes, which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away.

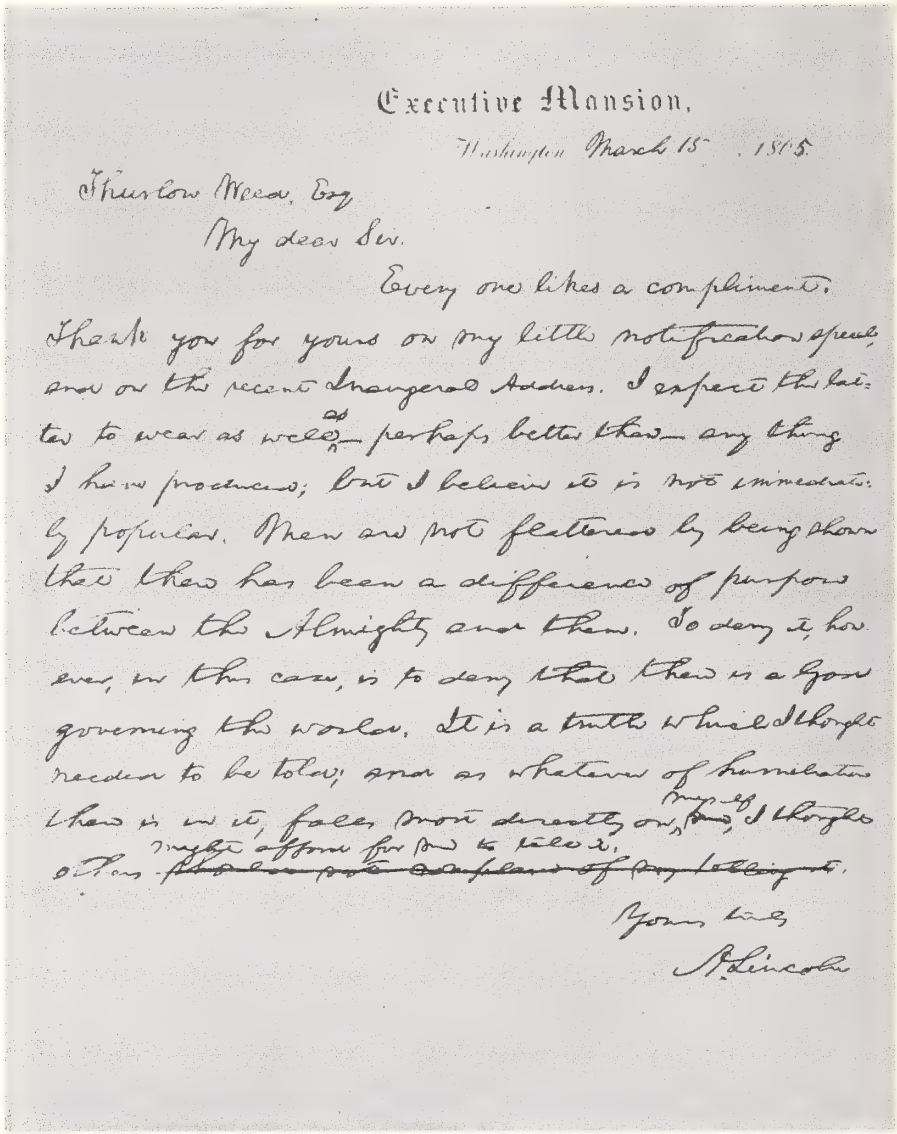
Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash, shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.

The draft of the Inaugural Address was set in type, and the galley proof was clipped and pasted in an arrangement to indicate pauses for emphasis and breathing. This is the copy from which President Lincoln read his address.



This photograph by Alexander Gardner shows Lincoln reading his Inaugural Address.



Executive Mansion,

Washington March 15 , 1865

Thurlow Weed, Esq

My dear Sir.

Every one likes a compliment.

Thank you for yours on my little notification speech, and on the recent Inaugural Address. I expect the latter to wear as well — perhaps better than — any thing I have produced; but I believe it is not immediately popular. Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them. To deny it, however, in this case, is to deny that there is a God governing the world. It is a truth which I think needful to be told; and as whatever of humiliation there is in it, falls most directly on, my self, I thought others might afford for me to tell it.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln

In this letter to Thurlow Weed, editor of the *Albany Journal*, President Lincoln expressed his opinion of his Inaugural Address.

This drawing of the inaugural ceremonies from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* shows the recently completed dome of the Capitol in the background.

Chronicle Junior.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1865.

THE REINAUGURATION TO-DAY.

To-day will be a memorable one in the annals of the United States of America. Abrahsm Lincoln, elected President in 1860 by an almost solid Northern vote, and, in consequence of the dislocation of the Democratic party by the Southern traitors who desired to make a pretext for the destruction of the Union itself, was re-elected in 1864 by a vote including all the free States but one, and several of the Southern commonwealths that opposed him four years before. The reinauguration suggests the proud reflection that every prediction as to himself, made by the friends of the Union at the beginning of his Administration, has been confirmed, while on the other hand it unfolds a startling picture of the unsuccessful and terribly rebuked treason of the men now in a condition of greater disaster and despair than at any period during our civil war. But, above all, this day is valuable in this, that Abraham Lincoln has been true to himself and true to his own pledges. We shall not be surprised if the President does not, in the words he will utter this morning, point to the pledges he gave in his inaugural of 1861, and claim that he has not departed from them in a single substantial instance. He was the Apostle of Peace when he entered the Presidential chair, as he is when he re-enters it. The war did not come from him. There is only this difference between the present condition of the country and its situation four years since. We were then on the eve of what threatened to be a war, and Mr. Lincoln was appealing to the people of the South to avoid a catastrophe which, without excuse, was also without remedy, save in the punishment of an offended and outraged Government. We are now still in the midst of a great conflict, but we have happily passed "the dead point of danger." Blood and wounds, death and mourning, debt and taxation, have followed what was so earnestly and so early deplored by the President. But, notwithstanding the dreadful attributes of this unparalleled conflict, the Chief Magistrate may well be congratulated upon the triumphant success of his war policy. He announced in his inaugural address that his endeavor, should war be precipitated, would be to restore the Union, to recover all that had been taken from it by treason, and to do nothing else save what might be necessary to accomplish these primary objects. This unflinching purpose has been kept steadily in view. He has regained most of the national property. There is scarcely a fortification on our whole vast seaboard, save a few in Texas, that is not almost occupied by the troops of the Federal Government. In fact, nearly the whole Atlantic and South Atlantic coast line is sealed to the blockade-runners. Gradually, too, but surely, our brave heroes are planting the old flag on the soil of the States which were supposed to have been irrevocably lost to the Union. It is a fact that there is scarcely a commonwealth upon which the stars and stripes are not now waving. Such is the retrospect of these last four marvellous years. And what of The Future? Will the same policy which has been so successful be maintained? Will the magnanimous offers of Peace in the midst of war be continued? Shall we be less forgiving, less liberal, and less consistent, now, when the power of the rebellion is breaking like a long winter's ice under the genial influence of vernal suns and showers? Shall we stand on our little party pedestals and give hope to the rebellion by refusing to move from our narrow records or to abandon impracticable opinions for the sake of the common cause? There is before us, and possibly in the near future, a duty which we must meet and master—THAT IS TO MAINTAIN OUR UNION ORGANIZATION ON THE BASIS OF MR. LINCOLN'S EXAMPLE. To day it is the duty of statesmen and patriots to invite into our ranks all loyal men; and, if there are any politicians who choose to stand in the way of that which will soon become so apparent and so necessary as to be beyond all question or doubt, let the consequences be on their heads. It is a source of supreme satisfaction to know that if Mr. Lincoln has a warm and devoted supporter, it is in the person of Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States. Never before have the two highest officers of the Government promised to act together with more congeniality and disinterestedness. The reverse has been too frequently the case under other administrations. Now, the President, chosen by the votes of the people of the free States in 1860, and re-elected with the aid of several slave States in 1864, finds one of the truest and most devoted friends in the Vice President, a citizen of a Southern State, the best years of whose life were given to the Democratic party, and who is still in the highest sense a Democrat.

We have here a gratifying and noble evidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be worthy of the support of all the men in the Union who are determined to restore it at every sacrifice short of the surrender of the question of the abolition of human slavery.

ARRANGEMENT OF POLICE.—Superintendent Richards, of the Metropolitan Police, has detailed 116 men for duty. They are to report at 9½ A. M., at the seventeen-and-a-half, fully equipped and in full uniform. The men reserved for duty in the precinct proper will report as usual at the station-house, so that no precinct will be left exposed. The order is imperative that no vehicles will be allowed on the avenue over which the procession will pass after 11 o'clock, except the railroad cars, and these will stop a few minutes before the procession moves.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1865.

General Order No. 13:

SERGEANT: On Saturday next, March 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., you will report at this office, together with the number of your men as below stated from your precinct respectively in full uniform and white gloves, to attend the inaugural procession, viz:

From 1st Precinct,	1	Sergeant and	2	Men	
" 2d	"	1	"	"	6 "
" 3d	"	1	"	"	14 "
" 4th	"	1	"	"	9 "
" 5th	"	1	"	"	12 "
" 6th	"	1	"	"	12 "
" 7th	"	–			11 "
" 8th	"	1	"	"	12 "
" 9th	"	1	"	"	13 "
" 10th	"	1	"	"	9 "
" Sanitary		–			– "

You will also detail a fifth man that are on duty in the precinct during the day to report to Sergeant Crouth at the President's House, at 1½ o'clock, Saturday P. M.

By order, A. C. RICHARDS, Superintendent.

On one of the floats in the inaugural parade a Gordon Press had been installed. On it employees of the Washington *Daily Morning Chronicle* struck off a small four page newspaper which was thrown to the crowds along the route. Shown above are pages two and three of the *Chronicle Junior*.

INAUGURATION PROGRAMME.

AIDS. THE MARSHAL-IN-CHIEF. AIDS.

THE MILITARY ESCORT.

The President of the United States

And his Private Secretary, with the Marshal of the District of Columbia and his Deputies on right and left.

EX-PRESIDENTS.

The Vice President and Vice President Elect,

THE CABINET.

The CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

THE JUDICIARY.

Senators and Representatives.
Ex-Senators and Representatives.

HEADS OF BUREAUS AND ASSISTANTS.

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, and of the War of 1812.

THE NATIONAL UNION COLLEGE BAND.

The National Union Executive Committee.
The National Executive Committee of Loyal Leagues.

STATE AND CITY AUTHORITIES.

The Lincoln and Johnson Clubs, with Car, &c.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

EAST WASHINGTON LINCOLN and JOHNSON CLUB, WITH MONITOR, &c.

FIRE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Washington Press.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND MILITIA.

Detachment of the United States Marine Corps.
Detachment of the 1st Brigade of Quartermaster Volunteers.

Other Military Organizations.

GIESBORO' CAVALCADE.

Turner Associations of Washington and Georgetown.
Odd Fellows and other Benevolent Associations.

The following names have been sent in to represent the States and Territories :

Maine—General John G. Caldwell.
New Hampshire—Major Evarts W. Farr.
Vermont—Edward S. Dana.
Massachusetts—Major Charles N. O. Rogers.
Rhode Island—Walker O. Simmons.
Connecticut—Hon. Benj. Noyes.
New York—Colonel E. M. Whitaker.
New Jersey—T. A. P. Faldon.
Pennsylvania—A. S. Fuller.
Maryland—B. F. M. Hedley.
Ohio—H. M. Slade.
Virginia—James H. Clements.
North Carolina—Professor B. S. Hedrick.
South Carolina—J. P. M. Epping.
Florida—Herriot Reid.
Alabama—Captain Daniel H. Bingham.
Mississippi—General A. Alderson.
Louisiana—E. Murphy.
Tennessee—Governor William Gabb.
Kentucky—colonel James W. Irwin.
Indiana—J. J. Cummings.
Illinois—I. N. S. Bangs.
Michigan—H. J. Gray.
Missouri—G. W. McLean.
California—Major Robert J. Stevens.
Iowa—B. N. Hawes.
Wisconsin—Major George W. Barter.
Minnesota—H. H. Brackett.
Kansas—Edward E. Foller.
Nebraska—(Colonel) R. W. Furnas.
Nevada—Stephen Gasse.
Montana—Hon. O. E. Upson.
Dakota—William H. Burleigh.

The following Aids, Marshals, and Marshals representing States, have been selected to act on the occasion :

AIDS.

Capt. J. S. Poland.	Maj. G. W. DeCosta.
Lewis Clephane.	Col. A. G. M. Provest
George H. Plant.	Dr. Z. D. Gilman.
Dr. D. W. Bliss.	L. T. Clements Jr.
Z. C. Robbins.	Z. Richards.
Wm. S. Mitchell.	B. B. French, Jr.
J. L. Henshaw.	

MARSHALS.

Major Charles Hamlin,	Lieut. G. A. Whitman,
Le Vere Borr.	M. G. Emery,
Alexander Shepherd,	Thos. Lewis,
James W. Deeble,	Asbury Lloyd
Jos Angus,	Wm. Orme,
Lt. Col. Gardner Tufts,	Fielder Dorsett,
J. S. Brown,	John Alexander,
Jno. G. Adams,	Major T. B. Gardner,
A. C. Addison,	Chas. J. Frazier,
Lt. Samuel Fessenden,	R. J. Meigs, Jr.,
Geo. P. Hilton,	F. A. Boswell.
W. H. Craig,	Lieut. Albion Howe,
Seward A. Foot,	Geo. A. Bassett,
A. G. Hall,	Geo N. Beall,
George Hill, Jr.,	Capt. N. Darling,
H. C. Fiske,	L. F. Parker,
Dr. G. K. Smith,	George A. Bates,
John W. Jones,	Jas. Kelly.
Dr. H. A. Robbins,	Ch. S. English,
Franklin Rives,	J. A. Magruder,
Major C. E. Faulding,	R. A. Shinn,
Robert S. Stevens,	Jas. A. McKras,
Willard Scarles,	Joe Gerhardt,
Clement L. West,	Fred. Myers,
Major E. M. Stebbins,	D. O Porter,
Lt. Col. Jas. A. Hall,	Edward Baldwin,
A. L. Hayes,	S. P Bell,
John R. Thompson.	F. H Hilder,
George H. Plant, Jr.,	Jonas H. Ellis,
O H Snow,	Wm H. Rohrer,
R. B. Clark,	Wm. J. Murtagh,
Dr. Daniel H Clark,	John Paton,
E. I. Brooks,	H O Reever,
C. M. Keyes,	R. Whitlan,
Serg. Maj A. S. Perham	Richmond J. Southworth
J. P. Bartholow,	Dr. Julius Nichols,
Carey White.	W. O Tuck
H. Grossmeyer,	B F. Guy,
James Galway,	J. R Dodge,
John W Fitzhugh,	R. T. McLain,
W. J. Stephenson,	Prof. W E. Hisson.
A. H. Sawyer,	Gilbert B. Towles,
A. Cluss,	O R Vangan,
Lewis E. Perry,	Samuel T. Ellis,
L. O. Campbell,	Charles E Lathrop,
George W. Brown;	Daniel Baker,
I W. Thompson.	Thomas Adams
Thos E Baden.	J. H Thomas,
Warren J. Gollamer,	Wm. A Coon,
Franklin Philp,	Samuel Wells
O. A. Stevens,	W. D. Moore.
Edward Griggs,	Capt. Jas. Lawrence,
T. B. Brown,	Dr. S. A. H. McKim,
L. H. Jasson,	L. H. Walker,
Gratiot Washburne,	Capt. R. T Shillingiaw.
Jas. Topham.	

REGALIA.

The following regalia is prescribed for the occasion: The marshal in-chief will be designated by an orange-colored scarf with white rosettes, and blue saddle cloth with gilt trimmings. His aids, thirteen in number, will wear cherry-colored scarfs with white rosettes; their saddle-cloths will be white, trimmed with blue. The marshal-in chief and his aids will wear yellow gauntlets, and use blue batons two feet in length, with gilt ends two inches deep.

The marshals will be designated by blue scarfs with white rosettes, white saddle-cloths trimmed with red, white gloves, and pink colored batons, with white ends two inches deep.

The marshals representing States and Territories will be designated by white scarfs with blue rosettes, white saddle-cloths trimmed with red, white gloves, and white batons two feet long, with pink ends two inches deep.

The marshal-in-chief, the aids, and the marshals will wear common black hats, black frock-coats, and black pantaloons.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

Owing to the almost impassable condition of the unpaved streets through which it was originally intended to lead the procession, it has been thought expedient to change the programme in that particular; and the following places are designated as the rendezvous for the several organizations which will join in the Inaugural procession :

The Marshal-in-Chief, his Aids, Marshals, and Marshals representing States, will meet at the corner of Sixteen and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, near the War Department.

The military escort, with band, on Seventeenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

The officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and the war of 1812, on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fifteen and a-half street.

The National Union College Band, the National Union Executive Committee of the Loyal Leagues, the Lincoln and Johnson Clubs, the State and city authorities, and State organizations on spaces at intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and adjacent streets.

The Fire organizations on Nineteenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

Washington City Press, Nineteenth street, north of the avenue.

Officers of the army and navy, Marine corps, and Militia, Seventeenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue.

Detachment of United States Marines, 1st brigade of Quartermaster's volunteers, other military organizations, and the Giesboro cavalcade, on Pennsylvania avenue from Twentieth street west.

Turner Associations of Washington and Georgetown, on spaces at intersection of Twenty-first street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Odd Fellows and other benevolent organizations, on Twentieth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

The various organizations are expected to present themselves punctually by 10 30 o'clock, and will be shown to their respective rendezvous by the aids and marshals.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
Marshal in Chief.

The Senate Committee have made the following arrangements for the inauguration of the President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1865 :

PROGRAMME.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the admission of Senators, and others who, by the arrangement of the committee, are entitled to admission, as follows :

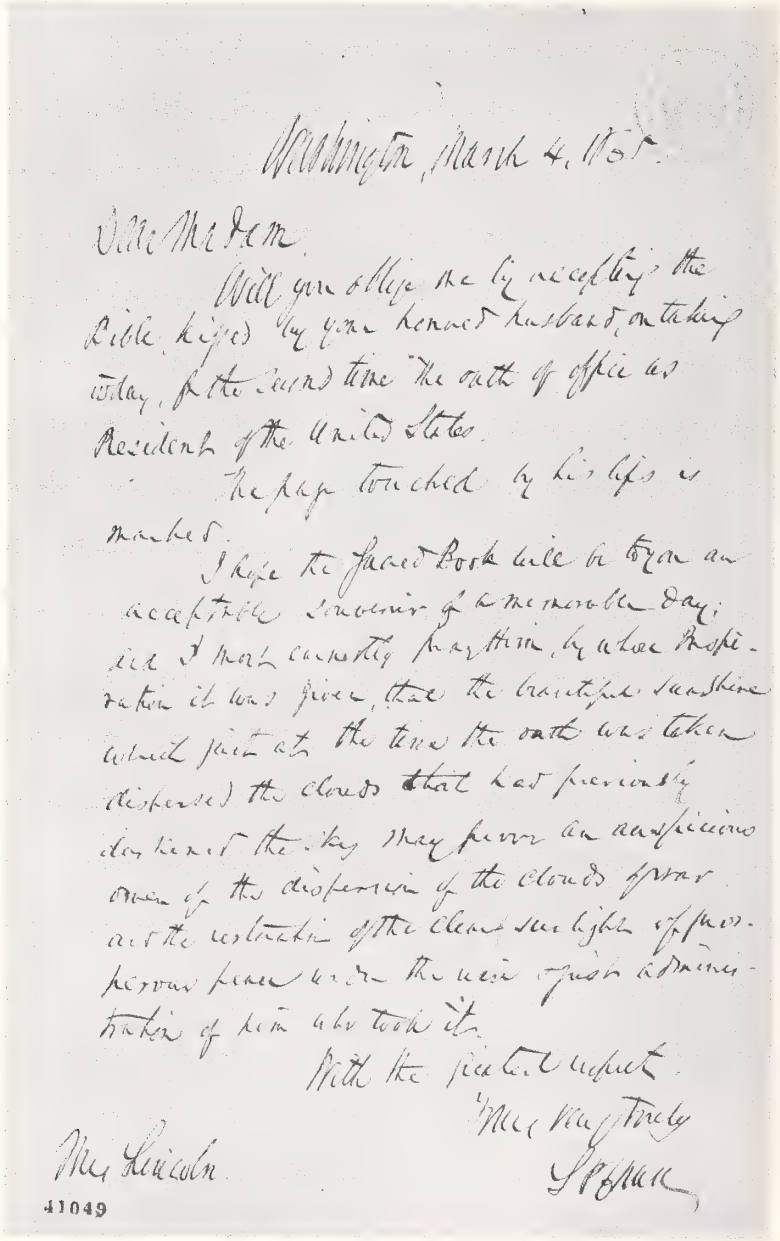
Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, Ex-Members of either branch of Congress, and Members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

41052



Washington, March 4, 1865.

Dear Madam.

Will you oblige me by accepting the Bible, kissed by your honored husband, on taking today, for the second time, the oath of office as President of the United States.

The page touched by his lips is marked.

I hope the sacred Book will be to you an acceptable souvenir of a memorable day; and I may correctly say that, by a vast majority, it was given, that the brightest sunshine which fell at the time the oath was taken dispersed the clouds that had previously darkened the sky. May it prove an auspicious omen of the dispersion of the clouds from our national horizon, and the return of permanent peace to our country. I am, Madam, very truly your obedient servant.

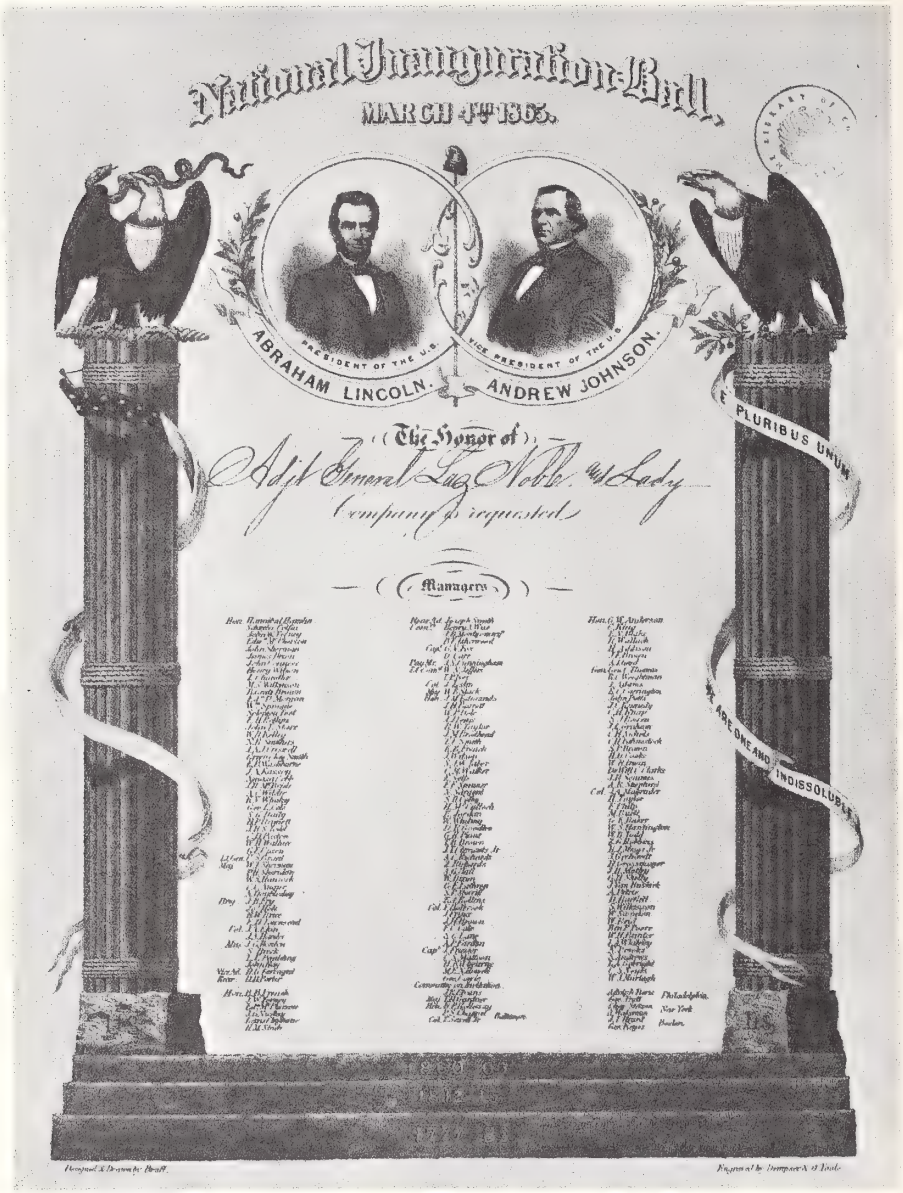
Salmon P. Chase

Mrs. Lincoln.

41049

After the ceremony, Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, sent Mrs. Lincoln the Bible on which he had administered the oath of office to the President.

On the evening of March 4, the President and Mrs. Lincoln held a reception at the White House. The doors were opened to the public and it is estimated that the President shook hands with between five and six thousand people.



The inaugural ball was held on Monday, March 6, at the Patent Office. The President and Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts appeared at 10:30 P.M.

BILL OF FARE

OF THE

Presidential Inauguration Ball

IN THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

On the 6th of March 1865.

Oyster Stews
Terrapin "
Oysters, pickled

BEEF.

Roast Beef
Filet de Beef
Beef à-la-mode
Beef à l'anglais

VEAL.

Leg of Veal
Fricandeau
Veal Malakoff

POULTRY.

Roast Turkey
Boned "
Roast Chicken
Grouse, boned and roast

GAME.

Pheasant
Quail
Venison

PATETES.

Patête of Duck en gelée
Patête de fois gras

SMOKED.

Ham
Tongue en gelée
do plain

SALADES.

Chicken
Lobster

Ornamental Pyramides.

Nougate
Orange
Caramel with Fancy CreamCandy
Cocoanut
Macaroon

Croquant
Chocolate
Tree Cakes

CAKES AND TARTS.

Almond Sponge
Belle Alliance
Dame Blanche
Macaroon Tart
Tart à la Nelson
Tarte à l'Orleans
do à la Portugaise
do à la Vienne
Pound Cake
Sponge Cake
Lady Cake
Fancy small Cakes

JELLIES AND CREAMS.

Calfsfoot and Wine Jelly
Charlotte à la Russe
do do Vanilla
Blanc Mangue
Crême Neapolitane
do à la Nelson
do Chateaubriand
do à la Smyrna
do do Nesselrode
Bombe à la Vanilla

ICE CREAM.

Vanilla
Lemon
White Coffee
Chocolate
Burnt Almonds
Maraschino

FRUIT ICES.

Strawberry
Orange
Lemon

DESSERT.

Grapes, Almonds, Raisins, &c.

Coffee and Chocolate.

Furnished by **G. A. BALZER**, Confectioner,
Cor. 9th & D Sts., Washington, D. C.

The ball ended with an elaborate supper served at midnight.

The reception of Lincoln's Inaugural Address by the newspapers varied according to the politics of the publisher. Below are comments from contemporary papers.

"We desire no better words from the President for our platform than compose the concluding paragraph of his Inaugural Address. They are equally distinguished for patriotism, statemanship, and benevolence, and deserve to be printed in gold."

Washington, D.C. *National Intelligencer*, March 6, 1865.

"The President, in assuming the responsibilities of his second term, indulges in but few words. He makes no boasts of what he has done, or promises of what he will do. He does not reexpound the principles of the war; does not redeclare the worth of the Union; does not reproclaim that absolute submission to the Constitution is the only peace. All that he does is simply to advert to the cause of the war, and . . . to recognize in solemn language the righteous judgment of Heaven; and to drop an earnest exhortation that all will now stand by the right, and strive for a peace that shall be just and lasting."

New York *Times*, March 6, 1865.

"It is the most concise document of the kind that ever emanated from the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. It is, however, full of wisdom and breathes a pure spirit of patriotism and lofty sentiment which will call forth the admiration of all who read it."

Wilmington *Delaware State Journal & Statesman*, March 7, 1865.

"It is with a blush of shame and wounded pride, as American citizens, that we lay before our readers to-day the inaugural addresses of President Lincoln and Vice-President Johnson. But we cannot hide the dishonor done to the country we love by withholding these documents from publication. They, therefore, must go forth to the country, such as they are."

New York *World*, March 6, 1865.

"The address is characteristic of Mr. Lincoln. It exhibits afresh the kindness of his heart, and the large charity which has ever marked his actions toward those who are his personal enemies as well as the enemies of his country. Yet he is firm and will not deviate from the straight line of duty. The American

people will appreciate the plain manly speech of the President, and will join with him in his efforts 'to finish the work we are in . . . . ' "

Philadelphia *Inquirer*, March 7, 1865.

"We can detect no longer the rude and illiterate mould of a village lawyer's thought, but find it replaced by a grasp of principle, a dignity of manner, and a solemnity of purpose, which would have been unworthy neither of Hampden nor of Cromwell, while his gentleness and generosity of feeling toward his foes are almost greater than we should expect from either of them. It seems to us . . . by far the noblest which any American President has yet uttered to an American Congress."

London *Spectator*, March 25, 1865.

"We did not conceive it possible that even Mr. Lincoln could produce a paper so slip shod, so loose-jointed, so puerile, not alone in literary construction, but in its ideas, its sentiments, its grasp. He has outdone himself. He has literally come out of the little end of his own horn. By the side of it, mediocrity is superb."

Chicago *Times*, March 6, 1865

"The President's Inaugural is a singular state paper—made so by the times. No similar document has ever been published to the world. . . . The President was lifted above the level upon which political rules usually stand, and felt himself 'in the very presence of the very mystery of Providence.' "

Boston *Evening Transcript*, March 6, 1865.

"Mr. Lincoln . . . on an occasion when his utterances are eagerly looked for by millions of men, has nothing better to give us than a dissertation on the Providence of God, so crude and irreverent that it would be discreditable to a dull boy attached to an unpretentious orphan school."

Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, March 6, 1865.

"To President Lincoln, if we may judge by the telegraphic report of his second inaugural address, the hour of apparent victory is the hour for a more solemn acknowledgement of our

indebtedness to Divine Providence, a clearer recognition of the cause of the national affliction, and a sterner resolution to merit the blessing of peace and prosperity hereafter by purging the land of a national sin. . . . The reverential tone and intense appreciation of the truth blazoned by the war that impartial liberty is the life of the republic and the guarantee of peace, are the noteworthy features of this address to the American people."

Sacramento *Daily Union*, March 7, 1865.

"President Lincoln's Inaugural address has, doubtless, ere this been read by nearly all our readers—but too many copies of it cannot be printed or circulated, and it ought to be in all American homes as familiar household words. Rarely, if ever before, was it the good fortune of any ruler to be able to state so much truth, of such momentous import, in so few and fitting words. The inaugural is honest, simple, unaffected, truthful, patriotic, reverent, great. . . . It will stand forever as an announcement, grand in its simplicity, and unflexible in its resolve, of the faith of the American people in the stability of their free government and the justice and invincibility of their cause. It will make thousands say, who have not hitherto said, 'God bless Abraham Lincoln.' "

Jersey City *Times*, March 7, 1865.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES
3 9088 00118346 6
nmah E457.7.U525
Ceremonies and reanactment of the one hu